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VOL. XXVI NO. 195 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Army Bill "Battle" In Assembly

Satyamurti's Duel With Ogilvie

Vehement Attack On Draconian Measure

CHALLENGE TO PENALISE JAWAHARLAL

Amendments Galore To Anti-Recruitment Bill

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
SIMLA, August 15.

The fate of the Army Bill is still hanging in the balance.

With bowed head Mr. Ogilvie sat listening to the speeches from the other side attacking the bill.

DRACONIAN AND DRASTIC

Unnecessary, mischievous, draconian, capable of gross abuse, drastic, dangerous,—these were the adjectives used by Mr. Satyamurthi in his speech to-day to bring out the vehemence of his protest against the measure. He came to clash with the European group when he described England as an old woman afraid of every Dictator in Europe.

"Nonsense, nonsense," cried the European members in chorus, but Mr. Satyamurti turned against his interrupters and repeated the statement even more vehemently. The speaker said the Bill sought to create a new class of offence and in throwing the burden of the proof on the accused ignored all principles of jurisprudence. "Your two years of imprisonment won't frighten us if we decide against participation in the next war," said Mr. Satyamurti facing the Treasury Bench.

PACIFISM ONLY REMEDY.

In the opinion of Mr. Satyamurti the provisions of the I.P.C. were quite ample to deal with real offences. It was dangerous, he said to place a Bill of this kind in the hands of any Government and more dangerous in the hands of this Government.

Winding up his speech with an eloquent note that pacifism was the only hope for humanity, he declared: "I want a National Army, manned and officered by Indians not to fight other nations, but to keep peace in the world."

The main point urged by Mr. Satyamurti was that so long as they had no control over Foreign Policy and Defence, they could not be expected to help in any war if it was not in the interests of the country.

Sardar Sant Singh asked, why, if the Punjab Ministry wanted this Bill, it did not introduce it in the Punjab Assembly? What was the reason for asking the Government of India to pass this Bill?

Mr. H. R. Chowdhary (Assam), opposing the Bill asked amidst laughter: "Why have you chosen the Punjab? Is it because they are docile? Are you afraid of Bengal?"

Mr. Gadgil explained: "India does not want any war which seeks to advance the imperial object, but if it is a just and necessary war, we are ready to take part."

ARMY SECRETARY'S BAD LUCK

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA Aug. 15.

Bad luck dogged Mr. Ogilvie the mover of the Bill from the very start today. When he began reading extracts from the speeches —without mentioning the names of speakers, place and date and other particulars—Mr. Satyamurti with his usual alertness was up his feet to insist on a point of order that the full text of the speeches from which the member quoted should be placed on the table of the House. This was upheld by chair, but Mr. Ogilvie to the amusement of the House had to confess that he had only extracts with him not the full speeches.

Commenting on this Mr. Satyamurti later remarked in the course of his speech that the Governor-Generals Council should make some provision for instructing its spokesmen on the elementary principles of Parliamentary practice.

This ruling of the Chair seemed to destroy the greater part of the speech the defence Secretary had come prepared with for he had very little to say later. His main reason for bringing the bill as an urgent measure was, he said, propaganda carried on in the Punjab since October last

Mr. Ogilvie had anxious few minutes to face when Mr. Satyamurti threw a bomb-shell in the shape of a motion to adjourn the Bill for nine months. This according to Parliamentary practice, was tantamount to rejection of the measure, but its effect, if accepted by the chair, would have been to prevent the operation of the rule which enables the Governor-General to step in with his power of certification.

The Chair however ruled the motion out of order.

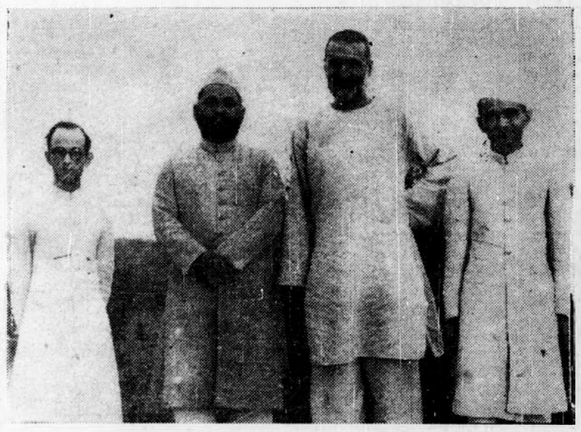
Details on Page 7

Bihar Assembly Adjournment Ruled Out

PATNA, Aug. 15.

When the Bihar Assembly met this morning after question time, Mr. Mohd. Yunus, Leader of the Moslem Independent Party, sought permission to move an adjournment of the House to discuss the negligence on the part of Government and its local officers in handling the communal situation at Bhagalpur, since the last adjournment motion on the subject in the House."

The Government objected to the motion being admitted. The speaker ruled it out of order.



Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan paid a visit to the Jamia Millia school at Delhi to see how the Wardha Scheme is being put into practice. Dr. Zakir Hussain is to his right.

Military Control For Civilian Property?

German Army Manoeuvres Provide Test

BERLIN: August 15.

Germany's large-scale Autumn manoeuvres incorporating for the first time 7,50,000 Reservists, have opened in various parts of Germany.

HERR HITLER GAVE THE EXERCISES A SEND-OFF AT JUTERBOG, WHERE TROOPS OF ALL ARMS PARTICIPATED.

THE MAIN CENTRES AFFECTED ARE: BAVARIA, SAXONY, THE CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER AND THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

The exercises provide a test for the recent Defence Law placing the civilian property almost unrestrictedly at the disposal of the Military authorities.—Reuter's Special.

ALL EYES ON GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 15.

German press raferences to the Army Manoeuvres have suddenly ceased as the authorities are apparently alarmed by the prominence given to them abroad.

In the meanwhile reports reaching Berlin confirm the reported wholesale conscription of labour and motor transport, wherever required, by the military authorities who are now taking extraordinary steps to obtain labour for fortifications. They are roping in not only active bricklayers, carpenters and builders but many who have previously done such work.

The conscripted persons are grumbling at being separated from the families and at having to leave their jobs so suddenly. They also complain about the scale of pay but there is no arguing with the court martial.—Reuter.

FR. AIR CHIEF FOR BERLIN

PARIS: August 15.

While big army manoeuvres progress in Germany, General Vuillemin, Chief of French Air Staff is flying to Berlin to-morrow to return the visit paid last year to the French Air Force by General Milch, German Air Minister.

General Vuillemin will be accompanied by French Air officials and will remain in Germany until August 21.—Reuter

BRITISH PRESS PLAY UP 'MANOEUVRES'

LONDON, Aug. 15.

All newspapers are giving great prominence to the German Manoeuvres. The "News Chronicle" urges the Government to tell the country the truth regarding the "alarming week-end reports from the Continent."

It is declared that the official mouthpieces in London last night for the first time admitted uneasiness.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Germany should feel no surprise that there is disturbance in the mind among her neighbours. It may be normal to have manoeuvres, to hurry on defences in the Rhineland and to call reservists to colours but it is not normal to warn conscripts that they will not be released on the due date, to forbid all men under 65 to leave the country, to order all the officers to report for service, to put doctors and nurses under restriction regarding movements, and to instruct various classes of civilians to register with the police for special duties. These things have an aspect, not in foreign eyes, but in German eyes of the preliminaries of mobilisation. The reassuring point is that all is being done in the light of the day.

German authorities may condemn attaching sinister significance to the manoeuvres, entailing the mobilisation of a million men, but they must be aware that they have in the past provided grounds for uneasiness.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL SEES MAYOR OF PRAGUE

PRAGUE: August 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spent Saturday and Sunday in the Sudeten regions. He saw to-day Lord Mayor of Prague with whom he discussed local and municipal matters. He will fly to-morrow to Pilsen to visit the Skoda Works.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD'S EXAMPLE

Premier Kher's Advice To Poona Hotel-owners' Deputation

HARIJANS WARNED AGAINST MASS ENTRY

POONA, Aug. 15.

Hotel-owners of Poona waited in deputation on the Premier this afternoon in connection with the threat of Hotel Entry Satyagraha by Harijans and the recent Bombay Government circular not permitting restrictions on entry of Harijans into hotels and public places licensed by Government.

The deputation represented their view point and the difficulties in enforcing the Government Circular such as their servants and waiters refusing to serve, and their landlords objecting to 'untouchables' being served on their premises.

AHMEDABAD'S EXAMPLE

The Premier gave a patient hearing to the deputationists and pointed out to them how Ahmedabad, a very orthodox city, had found an amicable solution giving full effect to the Government Circular. In this connection the Premier handed the Leader of the deputation Mr. N. D. Sarpotdar a copy of the Circular issued by Mr. Muldas Vyashya, President of the Dalit Samaj, Ahmedabad, outlining the solution arrived at at Ahmedabad.

At the same time, the Premier disapproved any mass entry by Harijans by way of a demonstration which was likely to cause a disturbance. This would be against the spirit of the Government Circular which was that no person, because he was a Harijan by caste shall be refused entry, whereas an unclean person, Harijan or otherwise, may not be permitted.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE

To World Youth Congress

"The problem of peace must involve the establishment of freedom wherever it is withheld to-day. This freedom must be based on the fullest self-determination of all subject peoples".

(Full Text in Our Next Issue.)

STOP PRESS

ALARMING MANOEUVRES

BERLIN, Aug. 15.

Reports from various parts of Germany indicate that the public are becoming seriously alarmed at the extent of the military exercises, especially as so many reservists have been called up, and press campaign against Czechoslovakia continues unabated.—Reuter.

LONDON & PARIS WATCH GERMANY.

LONDON, August 15.

The German manoeuvres are being closely watched in London as well as in Paris, but no alarm exists here any more than in the French capital. While Germany's right to hold such manoeuvres is unquestioned, it is pointed out in London that the present manoeuvres are characterised by special features, which are bound to create a state of tension in the neighbouring countries, and this is deprecated in the interests of European appeasement which is the keynote of the British Government policy.—Reuter.

Poona Conference

Vocational Training & Adult Education

BOMBAY GOVT.'S RURAL UPLIFT DRIVE

Hand-spinning, Weaving And Compulsory Hindustani

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).
POONA: August 15.

The Government of Bombay propose to appoint a Central Advisory Committee to propagate Adult Education. They have no intention of abolishing one-teacher schools in views of the fact that they played a great part in the spread of education in rural areas.

Tentative conclusions to the above-mentioned effect were reached by a Conference of Government officials, held here during the week-end under the chairmanship of Premier Kher.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. M. D. Bansali, Secretary, General Department to Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Gandhi, Deputy Secretary, General Department, Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools from all over the Province attended the Conference.

Informal discussion took place on the reports made by the committees on adult education, vocational education and teaching of Hindustani.

Suggestions for the revision of rules for award of grants to primary and secondary schools were put forward with a view to enable the Government to pass orders on this and allied subjects.

COMPULSORY HINDUSTANI.

Discussion centred round the question of introduction of Hindustani as a compulsory subject in the higher primary and middle school classes.

Opinion was, however, overwhelmingly in favour of introduction. Hindustani will form part of the curriculum for teachers' training classes.

No conclusion was reached on the methods of imparting vocational training. Hand-spinning, weaving, carpentry, basket-making and agriculture were suggested for inclusion in any curriculum that might be decided on by the Government.

600 JAPANESE KILLED

MOSCOW, Aug. 15.

A communique states that the Soviet casualties in the border fighting are 236 killed and 611 wounded. It estimates the Japanese losses at about 600 killed and 2,500 wounded.—Reuter.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES RELAXED

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.

Due to rigid precautions against terrorists activities were slightly relaxed to-day and the city assumed a more normal aspect. The volunteer corps, which were placed in a state of active mobilisation on Friday, are returning immediately to "the precautionary basis" so as to be able to attend to business, though they will wear uniform and be ready for an emergency.

The authorities consider that the anti-terrorist measures have been successful.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM BORDER

TOKIO, Aug. 15.

According to the War Office all Japanese troops in Changkufeng area have voluntarily withdrawn westwards across the Tumen River with the object of minimising possibility of further incidents.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ADVANCE CHECKED

Unsuccessful Attempts To Make Headway In All Sectors

HANKOW, Aug. 15.

The Chinese officially claim to have checked the Japanese advance along the South Bank of the Yangtse to the East of Juichang, against which the Japanese made a drive after unsuccessful attempts to make headway in other sectors.

Notably, the thrust in the South from Kiukiang towards Nanchang was repulsed with heavy losses at Shaho and secondly, the preparations for a drive towards Kwangchi along the North Bank of the Yangtse were frustrated by floods.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DETAIN BRITISH TUG

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.

British gunboat "Scrab" has gone to Tungchow island off Shanghai and requested Japanese to release British tug "Victoria," which has been detained. The skipper of "Victoria" which has been chartered by the Japanese alleges that after Japanese replaced the British flag by Japanese he was bound and the tug grounded and detained.—Reuter

JAPANESE BORDER CASUALTIES

TOKIO, Aug. 15.

The War Office announces that Japanese casualties in the Border hostilities were 158 killed and 740 wounded.—Reuter.

NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE

HANGKOW, Aug. 14.

The Japanese to-day launched a new attack along the highway from Kiukiang, South of Yangtse. There was severe fighting in the hills of East of Juiching and fresh Japanese troops are reported to be landing near Kiukiang.

A telegram from Shanghai says:—

Three hundred Chinese guerilla soldiers this morning attacked a Japanese aerodrome within five miles of the International Settlement. They overpowered the guards and ran up the Chinese flag but fled before the arrival of Japanese reinforcements.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Applications are invited for the post of a Labour Welfare Officer on a starting salary of Rs. 100/- Per Mensem. Apply stating age, qualifications and experience to the Honorary Prohibition Commissioner, Lal Bungalow, Shahpur, Ahmedabad. (9261)

Wanted for Ramjas College (Delhi University). (1) A junior professor of History able to assist in teaching History upto M.A.; (2) A Senior professor of Economics who is also able to assist in teaching History upto M.A. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating minimum pay expected, to the Secretary, Ramjas College, Anand Parvat, Delhi. (10638)

Wanted accounts clerk by public auditor. Pay Rs. 50 cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply Box 10651 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Nurse for the Municipal Dispensary Haveri with the qualification of B. P. N. A. or M. P. N. A. on pay Rs. 30/- to 35/- P.M. according to qualification. Applicants stating age, caste, and previous experience should reach the undersigned before the 1st of September 1938. Candidates knowing Kanarese will be given preference. President, Haveri Municipality. (9218)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Young, beautiful Brahmin lady well-connected wishes to be a Housekeeper or companion under a wealthy man in decent position. Apply Box 10553, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Decent, well-ventilated flats in Wassiamull Building, Grant Road, and in Shambhuwan Opposite Babulnath Temple and in Wassiamull Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Gowalia Tank Road. Enquire at Wassiamull Assomull and Co., Silk Bazaar, Kalbadevi Road. Telephone No. 21338. (10555)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10647, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. N. ADERJI has presented an application to the Collector of Bombay, for permission to remove his toddy shop No. 77 for the retail sale of toddy from Chinchpokli Road behind Venus Cinema Parel Dn. to a shed in Oart No. 55 belonging to late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji at Govt. Gate Road (near old site of Booth No. 52). If any one residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed Shop has any objections to urge, he should communicate them in writing to the undersigned within 15 days from this date.

(Sd.) P. A. REPORTER,
Superintendent of Excise,
Bombay,
for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office,
Excise Department:
Dated 9th August, 1938.
(9250)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES TUESDAY, 16th AUGUST, 1938.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 38-275; 1021-1067; 1122-1199; 1251-1489; 1731-1901; 1941-1997; are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall at 4-30 p.m. punctually, to robe and have their places assigned to them. No. 276-935 are requested to take their seats in the gallery of the Convocation Hall in Blocks O to S. Candidates Nos. 1-37; 936-984; 985-1020; 1068-1121; 1200-1250; 1490-1631; 1632-1643; 1644-1730; 1902-1940; 1998-2009 and all lady candidates are requested to be present in the University Library Building, 1st floor, at 4-15 p.m. Candidates must come in proper academic costume. They must also bring with them Degree Certificates without which they will not be admitted to the Convocation Hall.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library, ground floor, not later than 5-15 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-20 p. m. Admission cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 13th August, 1938.
(9248)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for 99 years' leases of the undermentioned plots in Blocks I and II on the Back Bay Reclamation, on or before 16th August, 1938, at 1 p. m. (S. T.), in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yards.
Block I.	11	1,819
Block II.	197	2,007
	198	2,007

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities along with the tender in respect of each of the plots. The deposit will be forfeited if a tenderer withdraws his offer.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender and the acceptance of a tender by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. Approved forms of Agreement with the form of Lease and Plan can be had at the office of the Collector in the Old Custom House on payment of annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay.
25th July, 1938. 9098

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1938, at 10-45 A. M. (S. T.)

M. I. ROWJEE
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 15th August 1938.
9253

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL KADER EBRAHIM and ABBASBHAI EBRAHIM, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property belonging to the late Mr. EBRAHIMJI REHMANJI to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right title and interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of Local Boards Neral, within FOURTEEN days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage tenement and buildings standing thereon, situate at NERAL near the G. I. P. Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat, Pot Tukdi Karjat, District Kolaba, bearing the following description:—

Name.	Survey No.	Phalni No.	Area Gunthas	Yds.
Chawl From east to West	3 D	23	0	120
		2 to 7 (6 Galas)		
Chawl near Matheran lane from south to East.	(Nil)	23	2	78
		8 to 13 (6 Galas)		

and six feet vacant land on the Western side of the said Chawls out of land bearing S. No. 3D. Falni No. 23|1.

Bombay dated this 15th day of August 1938.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(9263)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DOMNIC ANSELM GOMES (Dooming Asel Gomes) of Kurla has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances of the pieces of land, situate at Mohili, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District and bearing description as under:

Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area. Acres	Gunthas
15	1 (part)	1	13¼
52	4	0	20
52	7	0	5
52	12	0	12
		1	38¾

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said pieces of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office, in "Shanti Sadan" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1938.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
9255.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2065 of 1937.

THE SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
VS
V. V. NAYAK ..... Defendant.

To,
V. V. NAYAK
The defendant abovenamed
Sir,

As you failed to give us necessary instructions for defending the above suit on your behalf, We shall appear before the Prothonotary & Senior Master, High Court, Bombay on MONDAY, the 22nd. day of August, 1938, at 11 A. M. (S. T.) and apply for an order discharging us from acting as your attorneys in the above matter. You may appear if you so desire.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1938

Yours faithfully,
MAZAGONWALLA & CO.
9259

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one of our clients has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from the Broach Electric Supply and Development Corporation, Ltd. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, assignment, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 1, Ash Lane, (95, Esplanade Road), Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land, containing by admeasurement 895 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz (Danda) Taluka South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, Registration Sub-district of Bandra being a portion of the land comprised in final plot No. 6 of the Town Planning Santa Cruz Scheme No. II and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District under Record of Rights Entry No. 1091, Survey No. 298, Pot No. Nil, Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. 2, Plot No. 6 and which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hormasji Dorabji Guzdar, on or towards the South by a road proposed to be 20 ft. broad, on or towards the East by the properties of Sunderrao Narayanrao Kirtikar and Vishwasrao Narayan Kirtikar and on or towards the West by the property of Wamanrao Bapuji Kothare.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1938.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9254.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULAB MOHAN DALAYA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Advocate (A.S.) of this Honourable Court, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

RUKHMINIBAI, widow of Gulab Mohan Dalaya of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dongri, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 29th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.

The 29th day of July, 1938.
MESSRS. SOLOMON & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
9257.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1312 of 1938.

CHANDABAI, daughter of Dalpatram Narbheram and wife of Harikrashna Trambakram, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Galwadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, for and on behalf of herself and all other creditors of Goverdhandas Karamchand deceased ..... Plaintiff.

versus,

(1). KANCHANGAVRI, widow of Goverdhandas Karamchand of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Galvadi Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) RAMANLAL GOVERDHANDAS and (3) BHUPENDRA GOVERDHANDAS, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, minors, under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem residing at Galvadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
All the creditors of Goverdhandas Karamchand, deceased.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order, made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Engineer on the 12th day of August, 1938. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all the creditors of the abovenamed Goverdhandas Karamchand deceased, that the Plaintiff abovenamed has instituted the above suit against the Defendants abovenamed for and on behalf of all other persons, who are creditors of the said Goverdhandas Karamchand, deceased, praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) For a Decree in favour of the Plaintiff against the Defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased for the sum of Rs. 11,507-1-3 with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the institution of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment.
(b) That the estate of the said deceased Goverdhandas Karamchand may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.
(c) That for the purposes aforesaid, all accounts may be taken, inquiries made and directions given.
(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate with powers under Order 40, Rule 1, (d) of the Code of Civil Procedure and such other powers as may be necessary.
(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendants may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Honourable Court from recovering or receiving or dealing with or disposing of or in any way alienating the estate of the said deceased or any part thereof.
(f) That the Defendants as such representatives may be ordered to pay the Plaintiff's costs of the suit or that the costs of the Plaintiff may be otherwise provided for.

And that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 21st day of September, 1938.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

This 15th day of August, 1938.
MESSRS. AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
9260.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer	Arrival	Dep
elbourne Maru	17th Aug	31st Aug.
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Yeiiuku ..	9th Oct.	25th ..
* Tosan	15th ..	18th ..
A Steamer ..	24th ..	9th Nov

*Only for Import.

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Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation Welcomed

Educational And Social Work Among Harijans: Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh Activities

The report of activities of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kerala Provincial Board, has been released. It is an account of work for two and a half years from first October, 1935 till the end of March 1938. Extracts from the report are given below.

The Kerala Provincial Board had during the period under review 8 District Committees and 7 Local Committees. Of the 8 District Committees, 5 were in Travancore, 2 in the Cochin State and 1 in the Malabar District. Of the 7 Local Committees 5 were in Travancore and 2 in the Cochin State.

GRANTS FROM CENTRAL BOARD.

District and Local Committees received regular grant from the Central Board through the Provincial Board had also made local collections of donations and subscriptions.

Though the grants from the Central Board have undergone drastic reductions, the extent of work in the Province remained almost undiminished. During the first year under report there were 71 centres of work and during the second year 67 centres of work in the Province. The total expenditure incurred by the Harijan Sevak Sangh during the last 2 1|2 years under different heads is about Rs. 72,600.

The Malabar District has during the period steadily carried on its Temple Entry campaign. The Malabar Temple Entry campaign was inaugurated on the 5th of April 1936. Numerous meetings followed at which Temple Entry resolutions were passed. The Malabar District Temple Entry Conference was held at Guruvayoor on 7th November 1937 when the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health and Religious Endowments opened the Conference. The Conference appealed to the Government of Madras to pass the necessary Temple Entry Legislation without delay. Cochin has also not remained idle. Numerous meetings were held in Cochin to appeal to the Cochin Government to throw open Temples to the Harijans. An All Cochin Temple Entry Conference was held on 6th of February 1938 under the presidentship of Sjt. K. Kelappan, which appealed to His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin to throw open temples to the Harijans.

Welfare work conducted by the Harijan Sevak Sangh may be divided under five headings namely, Religious work, Sanitation, Medical aid and Education.

Our work has been mainly educational and social. During the first year under report there were 42 Day Schools and 25 Night Schools and in the second year 56 Day Schools and 15 Night Schools. All these schools were in rural areas.

We selected a few Harijan organisations which had some record of good work and put new life and vigour into them. We also helped to start 2 new organisations. These organisations have recruited some educated and intelligent Harijans for work among their own people.

CHOLERA CLAIMS HEAVY TOLL

Infection Spreads In East Khandesh

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 287 attacks and 113 deaths against 239-80 in the previous week. These cases were from East Khandesh district (169 cases and 52 deaths against 132-29) Ahmednagar (37-18 against 32-11); West Khandesh (18-8 against 11-6); Surat (14-7 against 9-4); Sholapur (14-4 against 30-13); Thana (12-11 against 15-10); Bijapur (8-3 against 5-1); Panch Mahals (6-5 against nil); Nasik 3-3 against 10-2); Bombay Suburban (3-1 against nil) and Bombay City (3-1 against nil).

In East Khandesh District the infection is spreading mainly in Bhusawal, Chopda and Raver Talukas and Edlabad Peta. Outbreaks have also occurred in Pachora, Jalgaon, Yawal and Amalner talukas. The District Local Board has engaged five special Medical Officers in addition to the two appointed by Government for organising Anti-cholera measures in the District. In West Khandesh District Shahada and Shirpur talukas are mainly affected. The infection so far is not intensive. The Government Medical Officers and the special Medical Officer appointed by the District Local Board are adopting preventive measures. In other districts the disease is almost steady In Gujarat fresh outbreak was reported during the week from Dohad town in Panch Mahals District. The Municipality is taking anti-cholera measures with the help of the Medical Officer in charge dispensary.

Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 11,902 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 167,931

PLAGUE

Twelve cases and seven deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 7-4 in the previous week.

Dr. A. Hamid's Tour

Khan Bahadur Dr. Abdul Hamid, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, has just completed an extensive tour of the Bombay Presidency visiting about a dozen places to study Red Cross organisations and devise means of its extension into rural areas in consultation with local workers and sympathisers. During this tour, Dr. Hamid also took the opportunity of meeting the local officers of the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade and at most places addressed well-attended meetings on the various aspects of Red Cross and St. John activities and the important part they played in every-day life.

At Bombay, he attended the Air Raid Precautions classes conducted by the local St. John Ambulance Brigade and discussed with the organiser the possibility of holding such classes in other parts of India. Masks and an Air Raid Precautions film are lent out by Headquarters during these courses.

LAVET TENANTS

(From Our Correspondent)
MANGROL, (By Mail)

Inquiries made by your correspondent go to show that there is no truth in the reports that the tenants of Vad and Lavet, who were ejected by the Civil Court order have started Satyagraha. As a matter of fact the landholders have agreed to take back the ejected tenants, who on their part have signed the rent-agreements for the ensuing year. Some landholders of the Mangrol Taluka have also withdrawn the suits pending against the tenants. It may be mentioned here that the Secretary, Baroda Raj Prajamandal, had issued a statement protesting against the landholders' action.

The question of the forcibly-ejected tenants however, defies solution, as the landholders in question are in no mood to hand over the possession of their lands to the former tenants.

Mr. C. W. Goyder, Chief Engineer of All-India Radio, has been granted leave from India on average pay for two months and five days, with effect from August 21, 1938, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

DO NOT FAIL TO BE AMONG THE FIRST TO WITNESS
ALL-INDIA PREMIERE
OF BOMBAY TALKIES'
GLORIOUS PRODUCTION

VACHAN

Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR

ON FRIDAY
19th AUGUST
at 2-30 p.m.
ROXY TALKIES

4 SHOWS on FRIDAY:
2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-30

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-	

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.
COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday.
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

INFLUENZA, THE ENEMY OF SOCIETY

One of the most important points connected with epidemics and infectious diseases, is that of the reaction they have on economic life. The disturbances caused in the development of a people through the dissemination of certain affections may be disastrous, for which we have the records of the plague and cholera epidemics during the Middle Ages as confirmation, when towns and entire countries were completely devastated. Even to-day, we hear of frightful epidemics that break out in somewhat uncivilised countries, and particularly in Asia, patalysing business and industry, although in such countries the people do not live in such crowded areas as ourselves.

Europe has its modern 'plague: Influenza! This malady does infinite harm in every country it attacks. We can form some idea of this when we realise that in a single year, a country like Germany loses up to five million days' work owing to influenza, not reckoning the countless days and hours when those with a mild attack were only able to do half their work. We thus see what an enormous loss of output and working time and drop in production, is involved by such circumstances. From the economic and national standpoint, it is most imperative that the masses should be accurately informed about the fight with influenza and the means for preventing it. As a preventive means, quinine is not sufficiently known, and if taken in a suitable form and in correct doses of 3 grains daily it gives perfect results.

Besides this cheap and infallible medicine there are countless other products that are practically valueless, seeing that influenza is a relentless enemy of humanity, we should avoid taking useless drugs and choose instead a medicine of certain and preventive action, when influenza first begins to make its appearance.

I. Gh. A. H. H. Sayed Najjeb Ali Geelani, Sajjad Nashin of the Holy Shrine of the great saint Ghousai Azam, snapped in Bombay on his arrival from Syria.

Mr. R. V. Damania, B.Com.; G. D. A.; R. A.; A. S. A. A.; A. T. I. I.; F. S. C. C. who returned to India by "Conte Rosso" after securing the Associateship of Society of Incorporated Accountant and Auditors, Associateship of Incorporated Institute of Taxation and Fellowship of Society of Cost Consultant.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s).
a.m.
8-0 Records 8-36 Ghazals and Dadras 11-30 Bombay Orchestra 11-40 Master Shantaram.
noon
12-0 Yesterday's Talk.
p.m.
12-15 Three Ghazals 12-55 Bal Laxmibai of Baroda 12-55 Rates. Announcements 1-5 L'Allegro.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
5-30 Sitar Recital 6-0 North and South: 6-10 Ditties in Duets 6-20 Barwa on Sarangi 6-30 Master Shantaram. 6-50 Marwa on Violin 6-55 Old yet lively: 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Fortnight's Events talk in Marathi by P. R. Lele 8-15 Bai Laxmibai of Baroda 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Sitar Ratna Rahmat Khan 9-30 News 9-45 Indian Films talk by Sir Richard Temple 10-0 Vocal, Instrumental Music.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
a.m.
8-0 and 11-30 Same as in Bombay I
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)
5-30 Same as in Bombay I 10-0 Dance Music.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc|s.)
TRANSMISSION I.
a.m.
7-0 Katha from 'Ramayana'. 7-15 Arti. 7-25 Devotional Songs. 8-10 H. S. Chatterji. 8-15 Instrumental Variety. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II.
noon.
12-0 Bhajans
p.m.
1-0 Melody Mosaic.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
6-0 Light Music. 6-30 For Young Listeners. 7-0 Haider Husain. 7-20 Shamimbai. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Shamimbai. 8-10 Manohar. 8-15 A Scientist. talk in Hindustani by M. A. Jalil. 8-30 Seasonal Melodies on Sarod. 9-0 Shamimbai. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 H. S. Chatterji. 9-55 Cornet Solo. 10-0 Book Review. 10-15 R. D. Joshi. 10-35 Malang Khan. 10-45 Shab-i-Tarik: A Duet. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres. (4,995 kc|s.)
p.m.
6-0 Instrumental Parade. 6-30 R. D. Joshi. 6-40 Seasonal Songs. 7-10 Thumris. 7-30 H. S. Chatterjee. 7-40 Ghost in Little Haddem. 8-5 R. D. Joshi. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Hungarian Programme. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Hungarian Programme (Contd.). 10-55 News

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
19.8 metres (15,160 kc|s.)
a.m.
7-0 to 9-0, & noon 12-0 to 2-0 Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s.).
p.m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 to 8-15 Programme as in Delhi II. 8-15 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi I.

Calcutta Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s.)
p.m.
12-36 Scrapbook for 1900 Weather for Ocean and River Craft 1-36 New Comers' Hour 5-3 Children's Corner 6-6 Mangalacharan 6-11 'Rit'-Raga-Tala Mala' 6-31 Betar Orchestra 6-36 Parul Choudhury 6-51 Air Looks Back 7-36 Story of Broadcasting 7-51 Utility of Broadcasting talk in Bengali. By Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq Chief Minister News Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Majlis-Mausiqi 9-1 Commercial News. Weather Report 9-6 News 9-21 Address 9-31 Immortal Strauss. 9-36 Hall Variety.

Calcutta—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)
Programme as in Calcutta I
TRANSMISSION II
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-6 to 8-21 Programme as in Calcutta I 8-21 Heralds 8-31 Dhirendra Ch. Mittra 9-1 to 10-36 Programme as in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Lal Mohammad 6-0 Lala Rukh: Naat and Ghazal 6-20 Sarod, Violin and Tabla 6-25 Noor Jahan 6-45 Naghma-I-Raqs 6-55 Lal Mohammad 7-15 Lala Rukh: New Songs 7-40 Noor Jahan 8-0 Reading from Books 8-15 Khabare Atare News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Lal Mohammad 10-0 Lala Rukh: Geet and Ghazal 10-20 Listeners' Letters 10-40 Noor Jahan.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-30 Niaz Begam of Patiala 6-55 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar 7-5 Chanchal Kumar 7-30 For Countryside 8-0 Music 8-15 Abdul Aziz Khan 8-30 Chanchal Kumari 8-45 Classical Music News. Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar 10-0 Chanchal Kumari 10-20 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar 10-30 Chanchal Kumari 10-50 Abdul Aziz Khan.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)
p. m.
6-30 Khursheedbai 7-0 Mohammad Ashraf 7-25 Lucknow Orchestra 7-35 Mohammad Ashraf 7-45 Gomti ke Roomani Fasane 8-0 Khursheedbai 8-25 Readings from Hindi Literature 8-35 Mohammad Ashraf 8-50 Film Songs News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Employment talk by D. P. Mukerji 10-0 Classical Music.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 G. S. Vijaya Rao: Vocalist 6-15 Carnatic Orchestra 6-20 Shrimati Kochamma: Vocalist 7-15 Magic Deer 7-30 Shrimati Kochamma 8-30 Shankarabharana on Flute 8-40 Rajagopala Bhagavathar: Vocalist 9-15 Oh! Those Atmospherics talk by Dr. Moses 9-45 D. N Strathie (Baritone) 10-0 Violin Recital 10-16 For Dancers Only.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar 6-0 For Villager (Telugu) 6-30 For Villager (Tamil) 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I 9-45 Rajagopala Bhagavathar: Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION III
GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s.)
GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s.)
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.)
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.)
GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s.)
p.m.
7-30 Monologues in Melody 7-40 Ghost in Little Haddem 8-5 Band of 2nd Bn. The Buffs 9-0 To be announced 9-30 News 9-50 Isidore Schwiller and his String Sextet.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.
GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s.)

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Laxman Sonoo Pedankar, a Municipal lorry driver, who is stated to have dashed against a kerosene oil bullock cart and further knocked down a little girl with fatal consequences on Worli Chawl Road on Saturday evening and later absconded, was arrested after a chase by the DeLisle Road police.

Accused was bailed out at the Dadar Court.

DRIVER BAILED OUT.

Vincent Domingos D'Souza, driver of motor car No. 4864 was bailed out at the Dadar Police Court on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

It was stated that he knocked down a pedestrian on Vincent Road on Saturday.

Sundarlal Govind Prasad who is stated to have bitten off completely the ear of a man after a wordy quarrel yesterday on Dadar Road, was arrested by the Bhoiwada police. The ear was stitched at the hospital.

Accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 150 at the Dadar Court.

Two jobbers are stated to have been assaulted with stones and umbrellas on Sunday evening on Elphinstone Road. As a result one of them was seriously injured and detained in the hospital.

Three persons who were arrested in this connection were ordered to be released on bail pending the arrest of several other accused who are said to be absconding.

AT NORTHBROOK GARDENS AGAIN.

Two persons sitting close to a stranger who was asleep in Northbrook Gardens at 3-50 a.m. today, aroused the suspicions of a police constable, who was on duty at the spot. It was stated that Jan Mohomed Fiyal Mohomed felt the pockets of the sleeper and handed over some property valued at Rs. 30 (a wrist watch, pocket watch, and cash) to his accomplice.

When the constable sprang out to arrest the persons, the alleged accomplice is stated to have made good his escape with the property.

Jan Mohomed was overpowered by the constable, and a razor blade was recovered from him.

It was found that the sleeper's pockets were slit open.

Jan was remanded at the Girgaum Court till the 26th instant.

Dawood Mahomed, who is stated to have had no fixed occupation, jumped down from the third floor of a building at Dadar and sustained severe injuries resulting in instantaneous death. The Bombay Coroner recorded a verdict of suicide to-day.

BOYS SUSPECTED OF THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS

Two boys who were suspected of theft of gold ornaments valued at several hundreds of rupees in up country were arrested by the Maharbourie Police. They were remanded into the Children's Home at the Girgaum Court to-day till the 26th instant.

Gambling raids by the Section police and the Anti-Gambling Squad during the week-end resulted in the arrest of 44 persons. Of those 26 were on charges of receiving sutta bets. 17 persons were arrested for gaming in cards and one man was arrested on a charge of race betting.

All the accused persons were released on bail in the court of Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon to-day.

Janabai Raghurao jumped from the first floor of a building at Kalachowki Road early on Sunday morning. She died a few hours after admission in the K. E. M. Hospital. A verdict of suicide was recorded at the inquest held to-day.

A police constable who picked up the woman stated that while being taken to the Hospital she told him that one Ramachander had enticed her widowed daughter and given her away to his nephew. She had gone there to remonstrate with Ramachander. She changed her mind and jumped down from the building.

ALLEGED BAD CHARACTERS.

The Maharbouri police arrested 29 persons on Saturday night between 12-30 a. m. and 1-30 a. m. in a general round-up of alleged bad characters in the Section.

Pending enquiries, the suspects were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 50 each at the Girgaum Court to-day till the 26th instant.

From a barber's saloon, Sharwan Rama, a middle-aged coolie, went to a military dining hall on the evening of August 6. He was arrested at the latter place on a charge of house-trespass.

Rama's visit to the barber's shop resulted in his being charged with theft of a pair of hair clippers and scissors.

The accused was charged today before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with theft and house trespass and sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

The accused pleaded guilty.

William G. Poppi was fined Rs. 50 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for a lenient sentence.

The prosecution alleged that the accused drove his car at a fast speed in the early hours of August 8. In trying to take a turn near the Metro Cinema his car collided with a stationary taxi-car. The front wheel of the taxi was smashed by the impact.

Suicide Verdict On Doctor

A verdict of suicide was recorded to-day at the adjourned inquest on Dr. J. S. Trivedi, a medical Practitioner having his dispensary at Dana Bunder, who swallowed some liniment oil on the first of August.

HOLY PLACES OF IRAQ

Greater Security For Pilgrims Assured

Over 5,000 pilgrims visited Iraq in 1937, compared with 4,166 in 1936, says the Report on the work of the Indian Section of the British Consulate at Bagdad, just published.

Golden minarets gleaming for miles across the desert, blue and tiled domes under which lie the remains of pious Caliphs, Imams and Sufis of Islam—these are the holy places which attract Muslims from all over India to Iraq.

At Karbala rest the martyrs of the House of the prophet, massacred, parched and thirsty. At Najaf is Ali, the Lion of Islam, the fourth Caliph; Bagdad holds the tomb of the greatest of Muslim mystics, Abdul Qadir Jilani.

Iraq is also being increasingly used as a route by Muslim pilgrims to Mecca every year. It enables them to visit Bagdad, Karbala and Najaf, as they proceed by the cross-country bus service to Damascus in Syria and to Jerusalem. Thence they go to Medina and Mecca.

INDIAN GIFT TO KARBALA

The untold treasures of the famous Shrine of Karbala where Hussain, the grandson of the Prophet, is buried, have now been further enhanced by the piety of the Eorah community, according to the Report. The Zarih (screen) on the tomb has been replaced by a new one, an exact replica, made of 250 tolas of gold and 1,000 tolas of silver: it is an interesting piece of Indian art.

Medical aid, furnishing information about the Iraqi Residence Law's requirements, thus saving pilgrims difficulties with the Iraqi authorities, instructions about passports inoculations, banking and even about motor buses, are but a few of the innumerable ways described in the Report by which the British Consulate at Bagdad helps the pilgrims on their way.

Bombay, with 1,800, and the United Provinces, with 1,100, sent more than half the total number of pilgrims, 4,196 travelled by sea, landing at Basra, 1,005 by overland route via Syria, and 415 by overland route via Iran.

Public security throughout Iraq is good, the highways are patrolled by mounted police, and there is now little danger from bandits.

MEDICAL AID.

The British Consulate, with the co-operation of the Iraqi authorities, obtained medical aid for pilgrims who fell sick, and made arrangements for the admission of serious cases to hospital.

The Iraqi health authorities have made steady progress with their programme of expansion of medical facilities.

CHEAP TRANSPORT PLENTIFUL

Motor transport was plentiful in the Holy Cities throughout the year, rates are moderate and no complaints were made by pilgrims.

PILGRIM ROUTES

More pilgrims travelled to Iraq via Iran than in the previous year.

There were no quarantine regulations on travellers to Iran during the year.

Pilgrims intending to travel via Iran are advised not to carry dutiable goods if they wish to avoid the customs duty levied by the Iranian Government.—A. P.

Make Breakfast an Energy-Builder

CHILDREN often run and romp more than 12 miles in a single day. Their ceaseless activity calls for more and more energy, out of all proportion to their size.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes at breakfast give the *quick* food-energy that children need. 10 big helpings for the family in every moisture-proof WAXTITE packet, always fresh and crisp, ready cooked

The extra milk is good for them

Children love the golden flakes with milk and sugar. They make the milk taste nicer, and are very easily digested. Buy Kellogg's to-day at your stores.

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It stands to reason the higher quality of Passing Show does you more good. Smoke these pure Virginia cigarettes, and see for yourself the difference to your nerves and general health.

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Rovers Cup Tourney

Howrah Union's Easy Win

In the second round of the Rovers Cup Howrah Union from Calcutta defeated Rajputana Sports Club from Ajmer by three goals to one on Monday. Just with the commencement of the game a smart shower of rain fell which made the Cooperage ground very slippery. As the majority of the players on both sides were playing bare footed they found the conditions unsuitable to their taste. Still the game was played at a fast pace and the ball travelled from end to end at quick intervals. Though scientific and classy football was at a nigh discount, the contending parties gave a fair glimpse of the great things they were capable of doing. It was a pity the clerk of the weather spoilt a good game in the nick of time.

HOWRAH UNION'S RECORD.

Howrah Union has come here with a big reputation. Though a leading second division side only in Calcutta they were responsible for eliminating such formidable combination as the Mohan Bagan and East Bengal from the I. F. A. Shield this year. Ultimately they succumbed to the East Yorkshire Regiment in the quarter finals. The East Yorks it will be recalled, became the champions after conquering the Mahomedan Sporting in the final. This is not the first visit of the Howrah Union to Bombay. They played in the Rovers about eight years ago when they were defeated in the semi-finals. From their performance yesterday, the Howrah team did not appear to be as strong as their predecessors. But from the list of names it seems that Howrah did not field the team which did service for them in the I. F. A. Shield. Perhaps they will enter the field when they meet Lucknow in the next round.

RAJPUTANA SHAKY.

Rajputana did not show themselves in their true colours either. In the initial moiety they found themselves almost at sea. But as the game progressed they found their feet gradually and put up a stout fight against their opponents. They were quite a fast lot but their team work was not as good as that of their opponents. Their defence was very shaky and allowed plenty of rope to their opponents. Habib, their custodian, was very unsafe. Without gloves he found the greasy ball difficult to gather and this gave Howrah the opportunity of scoring two of the goals. Their outside right, Munir, was particularly dangerous but he did not get adequate support from his colleagues. Elias was also a hard working pivot. It was due to him that Rajputana was able to escape with a smaller defeat than the Calcutta players might have inflicted on them.

HABIB'S MISTAKES.

Right from the kick-off, Howrah forwards initiated their attacking operations and clustered round the Rajputana goal. But they could not find the netted area till the fifteenth minute of the game when Narayan, drew first blood from a melee. Howrah continued pressure on the Ajmer goal till they increased the lead through Speake, their centre-forward at the twentieth minute. Thereafter they relaxed a bit which gave Yusuf the Ajmer leader, the opportunity of breaking away and scoring the only goal for his side.

After resumption, the Calcutta players took the offensive again and was within scoring distance on a number of occasions. Their wingers were particularly prominent with their fine dashes and neat centres. The inside forwards bungled either by inter-passing too frequently between themselves with a view perhaps to let Speake do the shooting or by kicking wide of the mark. The third goal for Howrah came in the ninth minute when Speake beat Habib after the Ajmer goalie had fumbled a hot shot from Bose. Despite their repeated attacks Calcutta could not increase the margin. Thus Rajputana surrendered by three goals to nil.

RESULT.

HOWRAH UNION ..... 3 goals.
RAJPUTANA S. C. ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

HOWRAH UNION:—Plucknett; A. Jordon and Amin; Kaiser, M. Jordan and Mitter; Shahjehan, Bose, Speake, Narayan and Bhattacharji.

RAJPUTANA S. C.:—Habib; Anthony and Kaloo; Ismail, Elias and Anwar; Munir, Yusuf, Nelson, Rashid and Gangadin.

REFEREE:—Mr. L. Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.:—Lincolns Regt. vs. South Kanara.

Junior Rovers Tournament 1938

The Honorary Secretary of the W. I. Football Association writes:

In order to obtain better Ground facilities, the date of Entry for the above Tournament, has been extended to Monday, the 22nd August, 1938.

FRANK WOOLLEY STAYS IN KENT

To Be School Coach

LONDON, (By Mail).

Frank Woolley, the Kent and England cricketer, who retires from important cricket this year, is to become cricket coach at King's School, Canterbury.

This announcement was greeted with cheers at the school speech day when the headmaster, Dr. F. J. Shirley, said, "The call of Kent and Canterbury proved too strong for Woolley, who, instead of going to a school in another part of the country, has decided to throw in his lot with the Royal School of Canterbury."

WILL DISPUTE AT HIGH COURT

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court heard the testamentary suit in which Dewan Bahadur Narayanrao Vithal Sayani is claiming a probate of the will of Gangubai, wife of Vithal Sayanna, a well-known contractor and owner of several landed properties in Bombay.

By her will Gangubai, who died in July 1937, left the whole of her estates worth Rs. 7,50,000 to the plaintiff who was also appointed by her as the executor of the will.

The will is challenged by the defendant who is a brother of Gangubai. According to him the plaintiff's mother, Dhondibai, was a kept mistress of Vithal Sayanna. He was, therefore, an illegitimate son of Vithal Sayanna.

The case is proceeding.

The Government of Madras have rejected the proposal of the Madras Corporation that the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, should be amended as to enable it to levy 'Octroi' duty on imports of fats and oils which are adulterants of ghee and butter.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS

Test Case In Bombay Small Causes Court

Mr. Popatlal Bhaichand Shah of Nagpur has filed a suit against the Secretary of State for India representing G. I. P. Railway, in the Small Causes Court, Bombay, to recover damages suffered by him due to overcrowding in G. I. P. Railway. The Railway Co., denies liability.

It is an interesting suit, and a Test Case of its type in Bombay, fought out in public interest. The case is fixed for hearing on to-morrow in the Small Causes Court, Court No. 2.

Homoeopathic Deputation To Dr. Gilder

Dr. Palsule has issued the following authoritative statement about the interview of the Homoeopathic deputation to the Minister of Health, Bombay:

In connection with the Bombay Medical Registration Bill a deputation consisting of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. H. Shankar Rau, Dr. G. S. Palsule and Dr. M. M. Suratkar, representing the Presidency Homoeopathic Conference, waited on Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health, at Poona at his office at 12-30 p.m. on the 12th August. The resolutions of the Conference were placed before the Minister and the more important ones namely No. 4, 6, 7 and 9 were explained in detail. The Minister agreed to the following.

If a properly equipped Homoeopathic College was to be started Government would help by giving Government land for building purposes if available. The Minister was not opposed to the principle of a grant if Government's finances permitted.

The Minister held that the present Bill was in accordance both with the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress and the resolution of the Conference of Ministers of Health held in Madras last December. The Bill did not penalise any system of medicine; it only penalised those who did not have the minimum knowledge of the science of healing according to any system.

If any Homoeopathic College applied for recognition—and several colleges in other provinces had already applied,—as soon as the Bill was on the statute book he would appoint a committee to inspect these colleges. On being satisfied regarding the standard of instruction and examinations, he would use his powers under the proviso to section 33 and allow the graduates of such colleges to practise.

If at any time a Homoeopathic College was started in this province which Government could recognise, he would consider the question of bringing forward a fresh Bill establishing a Homoeopathic board to regulate their own standard of education and to register those who passed that standard.

"Practise" in clause 33 will be amplified to mean "Practise for gain" the effect being that domestic and philanthropic practice will be exempted from the operation of the Bill.

Engineer's Death Mystery

Lois Charles Sarstedt McCarthy, aged 48, an Electrical Engineer in the Government Telegraphs, died under peculiar circumstances on Monday.

It is stated that he went to office as usual, but about 11-30 a.m. he was taken to his Chambers as he was feeling unwell. He climbed up to his Chambers on the second floor, took some salts and went to bed.

A few minutes later, Ralph Randolph LeBlong, a telegraphist residing in the Chambers heard cries for help from the wife of the deceased. By the time Leblonk went up to his Chambers McCarthy had collapsed.

The inquest has been postponed pending the report of the Chemical Examiner on the viscera of the deceased.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION FOR ADULTS

Mr. N. S. Ullal, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, gave last week a lantern lecture at the Damodar Hall, Parel, on "Maternity and Child Welfare" and a Cinema Display on "House Fly" to the pupils and teachers of the Bombay Social Service League's Industrial School for Women. All the pupils and staff of the school were present.

The lecturer traced the causes and growth of the Child-Welfare Movement in India since the formation of the "Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child-Welfare" and showed how women can prevent the appalling infant-mortality in India and help to bring up robust and healthy children, if they only listen to and act according to the simple, homely truths expounded by the health centre visitors working under the League.

The film realistically depicted the life history of the "House Fly," showed how owing to its dirty habits and its connection with human beings, it was a great enemy of mankind and how the fly-pest can be minimised if people keep their houses and surroundings clean and prevent the accumulation of dirt, the great source of the fly-pest.

A series of lectures and cinema shows on similar topics have been given by Mr. Ullal at the Bombay Vigilance Association's Shelter, Sleater Road, the Bradly Night High School, Thakurdwar, the Night School, Vile Parle and the Social Service League's Night High School.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	92	77	T	14.9	—0.6
Amraoti	76	73	0.8	24.8	+6.3
Akola	77	75	0.5	28.8	+10.6
Ahmedabad	92	79	—	17.1	—3.6
Ajmer	93	79	—	7.5	—4.9
Ahmednagar	83	71	—	22.2	+12.5
Ambala	93	81	—	15.6	+0.5
Allahabad	88	77	1.7	29.1	+7.3
Benares	89	79	—	22.9	+0.9
Bareilly	—	—	—	—	—
BOMBAY	85	77	0.1	55.2	+5.0
Bangalore	82	67	0.2	14.3	+4.9
Bhopal	80	72	4.0	41.8	..
Baroda	90	78	—	30.9	—
Belgaum	77	67	0.1	23.8	—6.7
Bahawalpur	—	—	—	—	..
Bijapur	87	71	T	13.5	+6.6
Bellary	87	74	—	5.6	+0.8
Bhavnagar	92	79	T	16.3	+3.1
Chittagong	87	78	T	52.9	—0.3
Calcutta	88	79	0.1	22.4	—8.0
Cuttack	92	78	—	21.8	—6.8
Cawnpore	90	79	0.1	39.4	+20.5
Calicut	86	74	0.6	86.3	+12.4
Colombo	85	78	0.1	—	—6.7
Cheerapunji	70	64	—	313.9	+65.6
Cocanada	95	81	—	18.3	+5.1
Cochin	83	77	T	50.5	—7.9
Dehra Dun	88	74	T	63.8	+12.8
Delhi	95	80	—	7.1	—7.7
Dehra I. Khan	103	83	—	1.5	—2.5
Darjeeling	66	60	0.1	81.3	+7.4
Desa	92	79	—	13.1	—2.6
Dalhousie	—	—	T	37.6	—4.3
Fort Sandeman	99	78	—	2.5	—1.6
Gorakhpur	90	81	—	35.5	+7.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	73	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	104	79	—	2.1	—2.5
Indore	79	72	0.7	38.7	+19.0
Jhansi	90	76	0.1	30.2	+8.3
Jubbulpore	81	74	1.6	40.7	+6.4
Jacobabad	106	84	—	0.7	—1.2
Jaipur	89	78	0.1	9.7	—4.2
Karwar	84	76	0.2	71.1	—16.8
Karachi	85	78	—	1.7	—3.1
Kodaikanal	63	52	T	11.8	—0.6
Khandwa	83	74	0.5	28.5	+11.5
Lucknow	90	80	0.3	42.7	+20.9
Ludhina	98	82	—	6.5	—7.6
Lahore	102	83	—	6.3	3.6
Lyallpur	105	86	—	4.6	—1.7
Multan	105	87	—	1.2	—2.6
Mysore	84	68	0.1	5.6	—0.9
Madras	96	76	0.1	4.6	—3.4
Maymyo	78	67	0.1	15.4	+3.9
Marmagoa	83	79	1.1	55.7	—
Malegaon	87	73	—	11.7	+1.2
Mussoorie	67	61	0.2	49.7	—0.5
Mahableshwar	65	62	2.9	189.8	- 7.7
Murree	75	62	0.6	31.6	+7.3
Mount Abu	72	65	0.1	28.0	—10.6
Masulipatam	94	82	—	13.5	+0.8
Mandalay	86	76	0.4	32.8	+6.9
Mangalore	86	76	0.4	92.8	+6.9
Meerut	—	—	—	13.4	3.3
Mercara	71	63	0.4	89.3	+7.4
Nagpur	77	74	1.7	37.7	+9.4
Ootacamund	67	51	—	14.1	—4.8
Patna	87	77	0.3	33.9	+6.8
Peshawar	100	84	—	1.2	- 1.9
Poona	82	71	T	13.9	- 4.1
Pachmarhi	70	66	2.9	59.6	+15.4
Port Blair	87	74	2.7	47.6	+6.3
Quetta	96	66	—	0.9	—
Ranchi	81	70	0.6	27.5	—4.2
Rawalpindi	97	73	0.1	27.1	+12.6
Rangoon	84	75	2.0	50.0	+0.1
Ratnagiri	85	77	T	33.2	+10.3
Rajkot	89	76	—	16.7	—1.5
Sialkot	95	82	—	20.8	+5.8
Srinagar	92	66	—	3.9	—1.1
Sholapur	89	73	—	23.3	+12.2
Shillong	77	63	0.5	42.2	+3.4
Simla	66	61	0.1	36.2	+2.0
Surat	88	79	—	32.3	+3.2
Salem	93	75	0.3	12.9	+2.8
Trichinopoly	96	78	—	8.4	+4.2
Trivandrum	85	76	—	18.0	—4.7
Vizagapatam	95	81	—	13.3	+1.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-8-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.028 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 247 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.08 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.90 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.49 inches.

Weather Remark—Rain.

JAPAN & YEMEN

Reported Secret Pact

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

A sensational report appears in dailies here that a secret pact has been concluded between the Japanese Government and Prince Saiful Islam Alhousain of Yemen, who is still in Tokio as a guest of the Government there.

The text of the pact is not yet known. The attention of Arab politicians was drawn when Japanese Government invited the Prince on May 13th to inaugurate a mosque and a Muslim university there, but now they are surprised that while all those who were invited have returned the Prince is still there.

The Prince received the invitation in Italy and proceeded to Japan direct accompanied by an Arab interpreter from Italy.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS

Two persons, a woman and a Victoria driver, met with sudden death in City accidents on Monday night.

It is understood that at about 9 p.m. car No. T 2679 owned and driven by Tadeusz Lisiecki, a member of the consulate of Poland, was driving along the Marine Drive towards Church Gate. A little distance after the gardens at Charni Road the car dashed against a Victoria going ahead in the same directoin. The driver, Hasham Dawood was thrown violently off the box and was killed almost immediately. Both the vehicles were considerably damaged.

About the same time, an old woman was run over by a northbound tram car near Digvijay Mills, Lalbaug. She was praticalily cut into two. Death was instantaneous.

AUSTRALIANS IN BRITAIN

Batting And Bowling Averages

The following are the batting and bowling averages, of the Australians, in their present tour of England:—

BATTING

	Inns.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Aver.
D. G. Bradman	21	5	2024	278	126.50
W. A. Brown	20	3	1472	265*	86.58
A. L. Hassett	20	2	1257	220*	69.83
C. L. Badcock	25	2	1205	198	52.39
C. W. Walker	5	3	87	31*	43.50
J. H. Fingleton	23	1	951	124	43.22
S. J. McCabe	20	1	763	232	40.15
S. Barnes	6	1	187	58	37.40
A. G. Chipperfield ..	17	3	414	104*	29.57
M. G. Waite	16	3	394	54	26.26
B. A. Barnett	16	3	321	120*	24.69
E. S. White	10	4	115	42*	19.16
F. Ward	10	5	88	29*	17.60
W. J. O'Reilly	9	0	135	42	15.00
L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith	12	5	62	10	8.85
E. L. McCormick	9	1	36	12	4.75

BOWLING

(Wickets taken in matches in progress not included.)

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith	343.2	67	1028	64	16.06
W. J. O'Reilly	449.4	125	1141	70	16.30
F. Ward	356.5	82	1098	61	18.00
M. G. Waite	89	116	873	40	21.82
E. S. White	235.3	91	412	17	24.23
A. G. Chipperfield ..	54.1	18	155	6	25.83
E. L. McCormick	235	34	850	31	27.41
S. J. McCabe	161	42	403	12	33.58

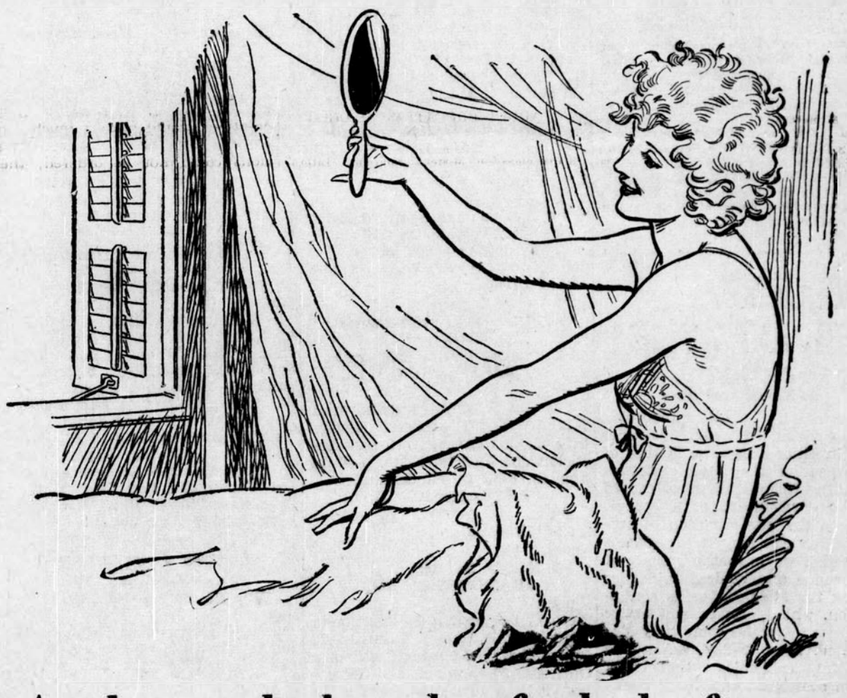
Also bowled:—C. L. Badcock, 2—0—10—0; A. L. Hasset, 7—4—4—1.

BANK ASSISTANT JAILED

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, passed orders yesterday evening in the case in which Gajanand G. Masurekar, Assistant-in-Charge of the Securities Department of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., stood charged with theft and criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of securities of the value of about Rs. 15,000.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty on three counts and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, on the first count, to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 on the second count and to ten months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600 on the third count. The sentences are to run consecutively.

SALEM.—The post of the Special Development Officer, Salem, which was originally sanctioned for six months only, from February 12, last will be continued, it is understood, for some time more. It is expected that Government will issue orders to that effect shortly.



Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

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Invaluable in all Digestive Ailments

Purifies blood, Improves Appetite, Keeps the System Fit

Absolutely non-habit-forming

CALCUTTA BENGAL CHEMICAL BOMBAY.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 5, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 19, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 15, 1307
Hightide: 2-37; 14-37
Lowtide: 8-14; 20-48
Sunrise: 6h. 20m
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GANPATI FESTIVALS

Organisers of the ensuing Ganpati Festivals desiring free Kirtan, Pravachan, Vyakhyan (Lecture conducted on national and religious basis), of Shrijut S. N. Modak, Sanchalak, Sanatan Dharma Jagat Prabha Mandal, Bombay, are requested to see Vaidya Gurjar, Dagadi Building near Brahman Sabha, Girgaum, immediately.

PROTEST AGAINST CINEMA THEATRE

A public meeting to protest against the proposed Cinema at Dadar Vincent Road will be held opposite Bharat Seva Dal Mandir Vincent Road, Dadar, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m, when Mr. V. N. Vedak will preside. Messrs. S. B. Mahadeshwar, S. S. Mirajkar, G. K. Vaze and others will speak on the occasion.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 12-8-1938 were as under:—

Number of cheques 88096.
Amount of cheques Rs. 16,19,30,804-11-7

BLAVATSKY LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Prof. D. D. Kanga will lecture in English with Lantern Slides at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Where Theosophy and Science Meet in Chemistry".

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE (NIGHT SCHOOLS)

Mr. N. S. Ullal will give a talk on 'Temperance' illustrated with lantern slides to the students of the League's New Nagpada Urdu Night School, (near J. J. Hospital) to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will give a further summary in Gujerati of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter 1, Yasna Ha 28.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday), at Tutorial High School, Grant Road, when Mr. A. S. Trollip will deliver a lecture on "Child Safety and Road Safety" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 18th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at midnight the same day for China and Japan.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

BRINGS NEW WONDERS TO THE TALKING SCREEN!

The great American motion picture!

20th Century-Fox presents
Darryl F. Zanuck's superb production
IN OLD CHICAGO

TYRONE POWER—ALICE FAYE and DON AMECHE

Friday Next—
Fast and Furious Fun!
"MERRILY WE LIVE"
Starring:
Constance BENNETT
Brian AHERNE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"A Damsel in Distress" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"City Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"Adventures of Tom Sawyer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chhote Sirkar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Janabai". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
METRO—"In Old Chicago". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala" Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin-Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. at the Party Office.

A meeting of "C" Ward members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on Thursday, 18th instant, at 7 p.m. at the Party office.

SOUTH INDIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS

All those who desire to join the South Indian Volunteer Corps are required to enrol themselves before the 21st inst., since arrangements have been made for the training of the Corps from the 1st week of September. Enrolment forms can be had on application from the Secretary of the S. I. W. Society at the premises of the South Indians' Welfare Society's School, Jethibai Jumnabai Bhuvan, opposite Nappoo Park, G.I.P. Matunga.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. J. C. Daruvala will continue his class on Modern English Literature and will lecture on "Some Radical Social Ideas in the Modern Drama" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the University, South Wing. The other Adult Education Classes for today will be held as usual.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The Kanara Brotherhood has arranged two Vocal Musical Concerts, one by Mrs. Saraswatibai Faterpekar and the other by Sirtaj Musaki Khan Saheb Abdul Wahid Khan of Lahore on Friday the 19th inst. and Saturday the 20th inst. respectively at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaon, Bombay. These concerts have been organised to supplement the funds of the Brotherhood for giving scholarships to Poor Students and for helping the destitute women. The philanthropic public of Bombay are requested to help generously.

SHRI BOMBAY PATIDAR STRI SAMAJ

The annual general meeting of Shri Bombay Patidar Stri Samaj will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Hirabag, C. P. Tank Road.

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, there will be a public lecture by Prof. N. S. Phadake on "Social Re-organisation" to-day (Tuesday), at 9-30 p.m. in Tilak Mandir.

GUJARATI POETS MEET

A meeting of the Gujerati poets was held on Saturday last in the Hall of the Gujerati Stree Mandal when poems by various poets were recited. Mr. Anandshanker Bapubhai Dhruv presided.

PROF. SANJIB CHAUDHURI

Poems Published In British Anthologies And Journals

Messrs. Arthur H. Stockwell Ltd. the famous publishers of 29 Ludgate Hill, London E.C. 4 have included in the thirteenth volume of their well-known Anthology The Poet's Library Series a number of poems by Prof. Sanjib Chaudhuri, M.A. of Nepal who has been duly nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature of the year 1938 for his book of English lyrics, songs from the heights. The famous British Journal for poetry, 'The Decachord of 31 Brick Street Piccadilly London' has also published his poetry in its recent issue.

Lady Saklatvala Returns

The s.s "Conte Rosso" arrived in Bombay from Europe on Monday afternoon. Among the passengers who disembarked was Lady Saklatvala, widow of Sir Nowroji Saklatvala.

Lady Saklatvala was robed in black and was met on board the steamer by members of the bereaved family and many friends, among whom were Lady Duggan, Sir H. P. Mody and Lady Mody and Mr. A. R. Dalal.

RELATIONS OF ART AND LIFE

Prof. Phadke's Lecture At Brahman Sabha

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Art cannot be divorced from life. In fact all art flows from life. An artist, whether a painter, a writer or a film-maker draws as life and its realities and refashions all that in his own manner called the artistic manner. You must therefore leave him alone and not order him about to do certain jobs at your bidding. He will not be there at your beck and call. You must let him express his response and reaction to life in his own way. If you insist on deliberate, wilful, regimented propaganda in artistic creations, you will kill the soul of art and, serve your own purpose ill."

In this strain and to this effect spoke Prof. N. S. Phadke of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, in his presidential address at the 40th anniversary of the Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya held at the Brahman Sabha Hall on Sunday night. "Storms, big and small, on the sea of Marathi literature" was the theme of his speech.

Prof. Phadke concentrated his attention on the movement carried on by Mr. V. D. Savarkar and Prof. M. T. Patvardhan of his own college in favour of the so-called reform of the Devanagari script and the expulsion of all foreign, particularly Arabic and Persian expressions which have found an asylum in the Marathi language for centuries together. He characterised both these movements as sheer madness and predicted that these movements would soon die out as the controversies about obscenity in literature and alliteration in poetry died out.

He also attacked the cult of 'simplification' of language when carried too far. He was in favour of simple, clear, limpid Marathi, but that did not mean it should not be elegant or dignified. Written language and spoken language must always differ in their cultural values. The former was colloquial, differing in every district and uncouth; the latter was cultivated and insisted as graces.

In conclusion he said authors and writers, particularly of fiction and light could not be enforced to eat fire. If they were, their creations would have a touch of theatricalism about them. Emotions could not be ordered; they had to rise from the bottom of the hearts of the artist. Let him draw on his experience, let him have as varied experience as possible and you will get a variety and richness in literature.. Even literature has to arise out of its environment and impatience would serve no useful purpose.

Before Prof. Phadke began his address, it was announced that new eight life members were enlisted by the Sangrahalaya and the annual report adopted. During the year of the report, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Dr. E. Moses paid visits to the Sangrahalaya and through their good offices an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 was secured. Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda were honoured by the institution.

City Fathers Not For Better Chowpaty

Proposal For More Money For Working Class Housing Goes To Law Committee

THE CHOWPATY FORESHORE, IN SPITE OF THE PROTEST OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL, IS TO REMAIN WHAT IT IS, AND THE HAWKERS WILL CONTINUE THEIR TRADE.

This was the decision of the Municipal Corporation arrived at on Monday evening after two days' deliberations.

Working Class Housing

The Corporation also sent to the Law Committee Mr. S. V. Parulekar's Bill to amend the Municipal Act, seeking to compel the Municipal Corporation to spend not less than 7 per cent. of its gross annual revenue for providing dwelling for the working classes.

Surat Tragedy

At the outset the Mayor referred to the tragedy which occurred at Surat on Cocoanut Fair Day, in which nearly 80 persons lost their lives in the Tapti River. He sympathised with the families of those who lost their lives.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Municipal Corporation considered the report of the Market and Gardens Committee regarding the insanitary condition of Chowpaty Foreshore, 'inter alia' it recommended:

(1) That the existing number of hawkers, viz. 105, be allowed to remain on the Foreshore, and that every hawker be required to provide a dust-bin for collection of refuse;

(2) That in supersession of the orders previously passed a licence fee of Rs. 7-8-0 per month be fixed for each hawker for a space of 3' x 3';

(3) That His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request to expedite action against the fishermen's 'zavli' huts on the Foreshore;

(4) That only the bathing of and the breaking in of horses be permitted on the Foreshore;

(5) That the Commissioner be requested to take steps to have the Boat House removed from its present site to some other suitable place on the Foreshore;

(6) That an estimated expenditure of Rs. 965 per month be incurred to keep the Foreshore clean and clear of unauthorized hawkers as proposed by the Commissioner.

(7) That the Commissioner be requested to submit a further report on the question of plantation of cocoanut trees along the Foreshore and to submit a layout of the Foreshore indicating the areas to be reserved for various purposes.

ISOLATE HAWKERS.

Mr. M. N. Talpade proposed and Mr. D. S. Babrekar seconded that the report be approved subject to the following further modifications:—

(a) That the hawkers should be isolated to the south of the Tilak Statue and as near the Boat House as possible and that a fencing should be put up round the area reserved for them;

(b) That the number of hawkers should be reduced to 40 which may be increased to 50 by the Commissioner in his discretion, provided the space available permitted of the same, and that every hawker should be required to provide a dust-bin for collection of refuse;

(c) That in supersession of the orders previously passed a licence fee of Rs. 30 per month be fixed for each hawker for a space of 3' x 3';

(d) That the Commissioner be requested to revise the licence conditions in respect of these hawkers so as (i) not to permit hawking beyond 9-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) and (ii) to forbid the use of printed paper for serving refreshments and also otherwise enforce scrupulous observance of all sanitary requirements; and

(e) That His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request for the removal of the Boat House from its present position on the Foreshore and also request them to receive a deputation of the Corporation to discuss the question with them."

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved the first amendment to approve of the recommendation of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

Mr. M. E. Serang seconded the amendment.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji moved the second amendment which was seconded by Mr. S. K. Patil.

"That the proposals contained in the 'Original Proposition' be approved subject to the modifications that the number of hawkers be reduced to 50 and that a licence fee of Rs. 7-8-0 per month be fixed for each hawker for a space of 3' x 3.'"

Prof. S. R. Davar opposed the proposition as well as the amendments and urged the house to keep the Chowpaty Foreshore clean and sanitary. The food sold there was contaminated and full of germs and appealed the councillors not to play with the health of the city.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh supported Sir J. B. Boman Behram's amendment and challenged any councillor to prove that the food sold at Chowpaty Foreshore was contaminated.

WHO CREATES NUISANCE.

Dr. S. P. Mehta also said the food sold at Chowpaty Foreshore was cleaner than that sold elsewhere. The nuisance he said, was caused more by the residents of Chowpaty who throw rubbish from their windows than the hawkers. He, therefore, moved an amendment to reduce the number of hawkers to 80 and charge each hawker Rs. 15 per month for licence and to make the booth larger by one foot.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the amendment.

At this stage closure was moved and the question being put to vote, the amendment of Sir J. B. Boman Behram, was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

WORKING CLASS HOUSING.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram then moved that the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, forwarding for an expression of the views of the Corporation a Bill from Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A., to amend the Municipal Act seeking to compel the Corporation to spend not less than 7 per cent. of its gross annual revenue for providing dwellings for the working classes be sent to the Law Committee for report.

Dr. M. C. Javle said it was better to reply to the Government right away that the Corporation did not see their way to approve of the provisions of the Bill. Dr. Javle said according to the Bill, the Corporation were expected to spend Rs. 23 lacs a year on housing for the working classes. The primary and obligatory duties of the Corporation was to give amenities of roads, water supply and sanitation first to the city under the Municipal Act and these requirements were not adhered to yet.

Mr. I. S. Patel, Dr. J. N. Choksey and Rao Bahadur B.P. Jagtap supported the original proposition which being put to vote was carried.

The House then adjourned till Thursday 2-30 p.m.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

A very pleasant week-end was experienced in the suburbs. Except for occasional showers, both Saturday and Sunday saw excellent weather and many suburban clubs went through half-day and whole-day cricket fixtures.

The week-end also proved a very quiet one hardly any public meetings or social functions were held throughout the length and breadth of the suburban area at least I am not aware of any.

SUBURBAN CRICKET.

The early showers of rain on Sunday morning were responsible for making the day a bowlers day. The wicket being a little soft the players found it difficult to bat and hence poor scores were registered. There were two outsaanding performances, by Edwin Fernandes of Chuim Reading Room and Sports Club and James D'Mello of the Pine Lads of Andheri. Fernandes retired with 62, while D'Mello carried his bat for 64.

KAPADIA'S XI WIN.

The Friend's XI met Kapadia's XI, on Sunday afternoon at Danda Green when the latter beat the former by 35 runs.

Kapadia's XI put up a score of 92, S. Dartre being the highest contributor by 43. To this Friends XI replied with 57, P. Gonsalves contributing 37.

Subdued batting was seen in the match between the Chuim Reading Room and Sports Club and Orlem United Cricket Club at Danda Green on Sunday afternoon. Orlem United Club was only able to score 44 runs. D. Rana being the highest contributor by 15 runs. To this Chuim Reading Room and Sports Club replied with 146 runs, E. Fernandes, retiring with 62 to his credit, D. Murzello ranged next with 20.

G. I. P. R. WIN.

The G. I. P. Railway Institute were at home to the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar on Sunday afternoon, when the home team defeated the visitors by 40 runs. The Institute put up a total of 108, J. Albuquerque, J. Fonseca and A. W. Ward contributing 43, 22 and 20 runs respectively. The Young Men's Parish Association were only able to compile 68 runs.

Chuim Selected Club were at home to the Pine Lads Cricket Club of Andheri on Sunday at Danda Green, when the former were trounced by 62 runs and 6 wickets.

The Pine Lads batting first put up 107 for 3 wickets, James D'Mello being unbeaten with 60 runs. To this the Chuim Selected were only able to contribute 45 runs, Eddie Fernandes being the only man who reached double figures.

PALI CLUB'S VICTORY.

The Pali Club of Bandra registered an easy victory over the Young Men's Sporting Association, Juhu at Danda Green on Sunday.

The Pali Club put up a score of 97, M. Fonseca and C. Pereira, contributing 21, and 22 respectively, the former unbeating. Young Men's Sporting Association replied with 74.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

While I am on the subject of Sports, I am reminded of the Suburban Badminton Tournament run under the auspices of the Bandra Gymkhana.

The draw for this tournament took place on Sunday morning, the entries received are very encouraging and the tournament this year like the last year promises to be a very popular one.

Most of the well-known entrants that took part in the Bombay Tournament that concluded last week-end, I understand are also competing in this tournament.

The first set of games of this tournament are to be held this evening in the pavilion of the Bandra Gymkhana.

Mr. Homi M. Mistry sailed for America on Saturday to study Cinema Sound Engineering.

CASE AGAINST THE SARDAR

High Court Admit Application For Transfer

BOMBAY, Monday.

The transfer application made by Mr. Jayantilal H. Amin in his defamation case against Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was admitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court today.

Among the grounds of the transfer the petitioner mentioned certain circumstances in connection with the hearing of the case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on August 5 last, which raised in his mind a reasonable apprehension that the Magistrate was biased in favour of the opponent and prejudiced against the petitioner.

"NO" TO GANDHIJI'S PORTRAIT

Alibag Municipality Stultifies Itself

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Aug. 15.

A resolution recommending the installation of Gandhiji's portrait in the Alibag Municipal Hall was negatived at the last municipal board meeting.

The resolution was moved by Mr. M. K. Sahasrabuddhe and seconded by Mr. Talkar, a Harijan Congress, M.L.A., Mr. V. G. Limaye, Secretary Kolaba District Congress Committee and President of the Alibag Municipality was in the Chair.

The resolution was discussed and negatived by six votes against four, one remaining neutral.

BOMBAY TENANCY BILL

A Correction

The Director of Information writes:—

In the draft Bill for the protection of tenants in the Province of Bombay issued to the Press on Saturday, clause 3 (ii) (b) provides that a tenant is protected if his landlord owned 33 or more acres of irrigated land or 100 or more acres of other land or land of any description, the total annual assessment of which exceeds Rs. 150. Owing to faulty printing, '33 acres' may be shown in some copies of the Bill circulated on Saturday as '3 acres'. I hope you will note the correction if your copy is defective.

According to a cable received from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, the area and yield of cotton crop in the United States of America during the current season are now estimated at 20,347,000 acres and 11,988,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (or 14,985,000) bales of 400 lbs. each), as against 33,429,000 acres and 15,593,000 bales of 500 lbs. reported at the corresponding time last year.

USED TO WAKE UP WITH A HEADACHE

Now Fresh and Lively Every Morning

FINDS KRUSCHEN "A GREAT HELP"

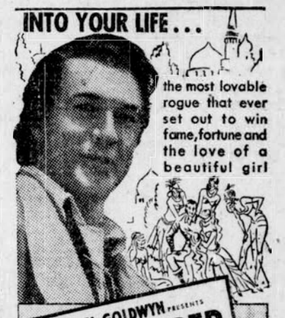
Here is a man who woke up every morning with a dull headache. Imagine the gloom that prevailed at breakfast time—no cheerful "Good Morning" from him! Then Kruschen transformed his days. Read his letter:—

"I used to wake up in the mornings with a dull headache. A year ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts regularly. To-day, I wake up fresh and lively and can do my day's work without any exertion. I find Kruschen Salts a great help, and have not been so healthy for a long time. I can recommend Kruschen for anyone suffering from headaches and constipation, and for putting new life into you. I have just bought another three bottles, and intend to continue with Kruschen for the rest of my life."—E. P.

Dull headaches such as E.P. suffered from can nearly always be traced to a disordered stomach, and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them from forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more. And that is just how Kruschen Salts brings swift and lasting relief from headaches. Kruschen Salts aids Nature to cleanse your body completely of all clogging waste matter.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

PATHE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.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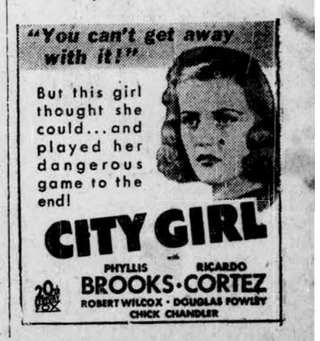
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1938

RAILWAY BOARD'S GUILT

The debate in the Central Legislative Assembly on Sir John Thom's report on the Bihta disaster on the East Indian Railway was a complete condemnation not only of the Railway authorities directly concerned in the disaster but also of the Railway Board itself. So far as the E. I. R. Officers in general are concerned, Sir John's report itself establishes gross neglect on their part. But it is fair that before responsibility is fixed on individual officers they should be duly heard. We only hope that the investigation for this purpose will be thorough and impartial. The most sinister feature of the disaster, however, is not the guilt of this or that individual officer, but the culpable neglect and heedlessness of a whole body of officers and the apparent connivance by the Railway Board. A number of unsuitable engines were bought by the E. I. Railway heedlessly without being properly tested. They were pressed into service in spite of warnings from experts and no adequate safeguards were taken against probable danger. And the most intriguing part of the story is that though the Agent of the E. I. Railway himself was unwilling to buy several of these engines, they were, according to Sir Abdul Halim, "thrust on him by the Railway Board."

Wanted Independent Inquiry

Now the inquiry that is to be instituted is not merely of a technical character about the suitability of a particular type of engines. It also concerns the conduct of the E. I. Railway officers and the Railway Board in persistently purchasing a number of engines of a type suspected to be very dangerous. When the conduct of high officials is implicated the Committee of Inquiry should consist not merely of experts but also of men who would inspire public confidence in their impartiality. If foreign experts are necessary for this purpose, we do not see why they should not include one or two American experts. Mr. Santanam pertinently remarked that, as according to experts "a comparable railway system was in U. S. A." an expert from U.S.A. ought to have been included. It is to be hoped that Government will revise the composition of its proposed committee of inquiry and also its terms of reference. The Assembly has also demanded, by adopting Mr. Satyamurti's motion, that Government should "place the report of the committee before the House and take its verdict on the recommendations of the committee before they are implemented by Government." Government will do well not to regard the debate as academic and flout this all-important mandate.

Responsibility Of Railway Board

It is impossible to read the Assembly debate without being convinced that the Railway Board itself is heavily responsible for a policy of recklessness and neglect that culminated in the Bihta disaster. The Board was reckless in "thrusting" unsuitable engines on the E. I. Railway. It was grossly negligent in not ensuing proper safeguards against probable risks. As Mr. Santanam stated in the Assembly, thirty engines were ordered in 1926-27 without putting them to test. Before they could get this consignment and get any experience of their working they had ordered 24 more engines early in 1928. There were now, said Mr. Santanam, "nearly 100 engines costing over Rs. 1,00,00,000, purchased from 1926-27 to 1934-35 and that was part of the reckless extravagance in which the railways indulged during that period, exemplified by the increase in capital charge and interest charges aggregating Rs. 1,15,00,00,000." Was it only reckless extravagance or something worse? The Enquiry Committee ought to throw light on the point. However, even apart from the findings of the committee, past experience has made it abundantly clear that there is something radically wrong about the Railway Board. And it is obviously to perpetuate the wrong that Government are seeking to exclude Indians from it and to keep the Railways out of the control of the Legislature even under Federation. It is impossible to get things wholly right unless the Board is thoroughly Indianised and brought under the full control of the Legislature.

Woes Of Indian Shipping

The debate in the Central Assembly on Sir A. H. Ghuznavi's Bill regarding coastal traffic is illuminating at least in so far as it reveals the mind of Simla towards a vital national industry. Sir A. H. Ghuznavi is, be it noted, neither a political extremist nor personally interested in the fortunes and misfortunes of Indian shipping. His measure, let us add, was a mild and modest attempt to prevent unfair competition and rate war in Indian coastal waters and its author was at pains to reassure the British shipping interests that no discrimination was involved in it. Indian commercial bodies did not approve of this tacit abrogation of the right to differentiate between nationals and non-nationals and considered the measure as inadequate and as unlikely to achieve the laudable object which its mover had in view. Nevertheless, even this halting piece of legislation, which did not in any way infringe upon British vested rights nor claim a legitimately preferential treatment for Indian shipping, was opposed not only by British commercial interests but even by the spokesmen of the Government of India with a vehemence which completely astonished and exasperated the mover of the Bill. He has been persisting with this measure for the last four years and finds that the Government attitude is not one of co-operation but of antagonism. Completely disillusioned, he criticised and attacked the Government in language which, coming as it did from such a stalwart pro-Government member and ex-Round-Tabler, showed the depth of his indignation. He declared that the Government's hostility towards any and every measure for the protection or promotion of Indian shipping was due to their desire not to hurt the susceptibilities of British interests whose behests they follow and at whose word they tremble in fear.

He rightly inquired of the Government what was the alternative they had to offer to Indian shipping interests except to go continuously with a "beggar's bowl" to the British shipping interests who, in fact, are their competitors and rivals and who have hitherto ruthlessly exterminated numerous Indian companies and have refused to admit Indian shipping even as an equal partner in India's own home waters. This, indeed, is the bitter truth. For, commercial safeguards have rendered it impossible for Indian shipping to develop in its own inherent right and have made it dependent on the favour and grace of non-Indian shipping interests who have virtually dominated the coastal trade of India. Nor is that all. When Sir Zafrullah Khan, the Commerce Member, appealed to the mover to withdraw the measure, Mr. Aney pertinently inquired whether in that case the Government would bring forward a measure of their own to assist and encourage Indian shipping to which the Commerce Member unabashedly replied in an emphatic negative. The fact is that the Government are, in respect of this important key industry, completely bankrupt of any constructive or positive policy. While unceremoniously rejecting all the recognised methods of developing national shipping such as coastal reservation or subsidies or licensing system, they have no alternative of their own to offer. All that they pin their faith to is what they officially describe as "friendly negotiations and co-operation" which means nothing more than that Indian shipping must be permitted to acquire only such share of the coastal trade as the British shipping interests are graciously pleased to give up of their own accord. We ask whether it redounds to national prestige or is conducive to the larger interests of Indian industrial development that the Government should cover up their utter lack of constructiveness and absence of policy by merely trying to cajole and appeal and beg British shipping to throw a few crumbs at a few struggling Indian enterprises in order to keep them quiet and alive for the time being.

We wonder, however, whether even this timid policy of banging the door, if it can be dignified by that name, stands now. For, we are amazed to see that the Commerce Member is reported to have opposed not only the motion but also the principle of the Bill, namely, the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. We trust the report is not quite accurate or that Sir Zafrullah Khan did not quite mean what he said. For, we fail to understand, how, in face of the explicit and unequivocal commitments and undertakings of the Government of India, in the past, from the Viceroy downwards, regarding their sympathy for, and anxiety to develop, Indian shipping and mercantile marine in the coastal and overseas trade of India, the Commerce Member can have the temerity to oppose the principle of the measure. Only a couple of years ago, they accepted a resolution in the Council of State advocating this very principle which was also approved when Sir A. H. Ghuznavi's Bill was referred to a Select Committee last September. It is absolutely essential that the misunderstanding and apprehension caused by the declaration of the Commerce Member should be immediately removed unless, of course, the Government have entirely changed and reversed their policy under the dictates of Whitehall and British commercial interests. Is this the first gift Sir Zafrullah Khan has brought back from his last visit to England?

AUROBINDO GHOSE

His Philosophy

(BY M. JEAN HERBERT.)

II

I shall not go into a detailed description of Sri Aurobindo's Asram. I shall simply quote a few lines in which a delicate French writer, Maurice Magre, has given his impression of it:—

"In the Asram are gathered together the most wise men of the earth. They inhabit white houses which seem to have been painted in liquid moonlight. There is no sign there on the gate to announce that there the souls are at peace. No shepherd's star shines on their terraces and the wise men do not know the way to it. The men of the Asram are clad in white cotton according to the manner of the Hindus. And their hair is twisted in sheaves on their backs. They stand erect as the jet of gushing water as the flame when there is no wind, as the thought when it is true. They walk between low walls in garden cultivated with care. They speak to one another things of beauty. They lift themselves up towards the Sun. They are the perfect among men."

What, then, is the teaching which attracts and keeps around the Master those hundreds of remarkable men and women who permanently live near him and the hundreds of others who consider Sri Aurobindo as their Master though they do not dwell in the Asram?

Diverse aspects of that teaching, theoretical and practical, have been elucidated in the numerous works of Sri Aurobindo who writes generally in English. Up till now unfortunately only one of his works, small in volume but of a capital importance, has been translated into French. It has appeared in the book-form under the title of "Thoughts and Glimpses."

Sri Aurobindo, we have seen, has drawn his inspiration as well from the sources of the science and technique of the West as from those of Hindu spirituality and his philosophical system constitutes a vast synthesis of all that humanity has achieved up till now in the one and in the other of those paths, with no doubt still something more.

For him evidently the essential thing, what surpasses all the rest, is the Spiritual, what brings man back towards his origin, towards the Divine. The body, the intellect, the will, the sentiment, the moral, with all their sub-divisions, their nuances and their innumerable combinations are a role, one could say secondary in the sense that they furnish us with their means.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

TRUTH ABOUT KASHMIR

History Of Its Political Awakening

By Premnath Bazaz, Ex-Non-Official Member of Glancy Commission And Constitutional Reforms Conference (Kashmir)

VII

The conditions are however, far from being satisfactory or reassuring. The reforms granted have proved of but little value to the masses and unemployed educated and uneducated people whose number has only increased rapidly during the past six years. The administration which is as irresponsible as it was in pre-reform days has done practically nothing to alleviate the sad lot of the unemployed middle class of the Hindus in the town or the famishing Muslim masses in the villages. There are great possibilities of industrial development in Kashmir in the field of minerology, forestry and other sources of natural wealth. Although tapping of these sources is easier due to the existence of enormous water-power the Government is doing practically nothing in this direction. The total revenue of the State is 2,47,00,000 out of which more than 20 per cent is appropriated by the ruling family in the shape of personal allowances and other expenditure. A large share of this income is spent on top-heavy administration which bears no resemblance to the poverty of the people. The Prime Minister is drawing a salary of Rs. 4,000 per mensem while the other three Ministers are getting Rs. 2,500 each. There is a battalion of Secretaries, Deputy-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries to the Ministers whose salaries range between Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,500 p.m. Many departments of the Government and well-paid posts are created to satisfy the whim of the ruler. In these circumstances it is not possible to find adequate money to take up any scheme of industrialisation. Nor is it possible further to tax the people who are already overtaxed.

Agrarian Trouble

The condition of peasantry is very pitiable. More than sixty per cent. of the land was owned by Jagirdars, Landlords and the people dwelling in the towns even prior to 1932 when in theory and according to law its proprietary rights were vested in the Maharaja and consequently nobody could sell it. Now that these rights have been transferred to the people every proprietor of land can sell one-fourth of his portion. This has proved disastrous for the petty kisan proprietors most of whom have sold their lands to moneyed classes to pay off their debts or the revenue and other taxes of the Government. The problem of landless peasants has become acute and there is possibility of a serious agrarian trouble in near future.

Youth Astir

The desire to put up a united front to the Government is growing every day. Nationalist papers have taken birth and the "Weekly Hamdard" which is published at Srinagar and wields the largest influence in the country is vigorously espousing the popular cause in an independent manner. This paper is entirely non-communal in outlook. A party among the young men of the country with increasing influence has also come into existence in the form of the Kashmir Youth League which believes in:

(a) the equality of all people in the State.
(b) there being no distinction between youngmen or young women on the basis of religious beliefs they profess.

The object of the League is:

(a) to organise young men and young women for the service of the country;
(b) to fight by all legitimate means for the realisation of responsible Government in the State;
(c) to work for the economic, social and cultural uplift of the people.

Towards United Front

A Mazdur and Kisan Sabha with the aim of organising the labourers and workers has also been formed recently. Prominent leaders of both the communities with patriotic and nationalistic ideas are anxious to start a national organisation that may represent the cause of the people of the State without any consideration of caste or creed. It was believed that a net-work of Congress Committees might be started throughout the State as has recently been done by the political workers in the neighbouring province of the North Western Frontier. But we believe this idea shall have to be abandoned for the present as in view of the recent decision of the Congress the formation of no such committees is allowed inside the States. Another proposal before the nationalist Muslim leaders is to throw the doors of the Muslim Conference open to the Members of all the communities by re-christianing the organisation as National Political Conference of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. They have the approval of the more progressive minded non-Muslim workers. Yet one more suggestion is to start a new organisation with a clean slate and no traditions of its past work behind it. It remains to be seen which proposal ultimately materialises. But this much is certain that before long the people of the State will be fighting unitedly for the realisation of a popular Government in the State and the possibility of another mass movement on a wider scale than was witnessed during the days of Muslim agitation of 1931 is not out of question.

British Government's Lack Of Sympathy

Situated as it is at a place where the frontiers of four countries with Governments of diverse type meet, Kashmir has a great political importance which is increasing with the rapid change in the muddled affairs of international politics to-day. The British Government is, therefore, not

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FRANKLY SPEAKING

NAZI SPY MENACE.

Certain recent cases in America and Britain resulting in sentences on German spies and the sensational flight of a number of Nazis leave no doubt as to the existence of a vast network of spying organisation which the Nazis have spread in the United States. How vast it is and what fell purposes it is intended to serve is disclosed by a courageous and patriotic American journalist who joined the "German American Settlement League" in an assumed name as an investigator for the Congressional Committee which is inquiring into Nazi activities. According to this journalist the membership of the League is at no less a figure than 25,000 and its objects are "the establishment of a vast network of spies in the United States and development of an efficient sabotage organisation for use in war." This evidence reveals the magnitude and dangers of the Nazi spy menace and it is lucky that America has discovered it. A similar organisation exists by all accounts in Britain, too. But the realist Government there does not evidently consider it necessary to destroy or even to check it.

"TRUST" AND "JUSTICE."

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's broadcast address on the subject of Palestine merely recalls the contemptible trick not worthy of an honourable Power, which was played by Great Britain during the War. She gave her solemn word that after the War Palestine would belong to the people of that country. And then she quietly promised the land to world Jewry finally appropriating real sovereignty to herself. This is the dishonourable record of Britain's words and actions. What is noteworthy is that British statesmen talk as if they did not realise the nature of this record, that, in fact, so far from blushing at Britain's achievement they are actually proud of it. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has adopted the time-honoured British method of indulging in irritating and nauseating hypocrisy. He solemnly speaks of "trust" (!) and of "justice" (!) as between "the Jews, who were building at long last their National Home and the Arabs, whose title in the land of their birth is indisputable." And ignores the very obvious truism that a Jewish National Home and a "British Corridor" depriving the Arabs of the best part of the land of their birth against their will—let alone against Britain's own pledge—are inconsistent with the fact of the Arab's title to Palestine being indisputable. The calculated hypocrisy of British Imperialism is amazing. What is one to say of the audacity with which its statesmen unctuously exploit those sacred words "trust" and "justice"?

DECISIVE CONDEMNATION.

Presiding over the Frontier Province Political Conference Maulana Abdul Qadir Qasuri, the distinguished Punjab leader, denounced Britain's "forward policy" and pointedly emphasised that the Bannu raid was the most recent proof of its failure. That the policy has completely failed to achieve its proclaimed objective is only too obviously, too painfully and too ruinously clear. But the question is: Is the proclaimed objective the main and the real objective? The answer is that it is not. The purpose underlying the forward policy is to make the tribal area strategically useful and that demands both road-making and subjugating the free tribesmen into submission to British Imperialist rule. This is what is being done. And this is why the Governor-General is so extraordinarily sensitive of discussions in the Central Assembly to say nothing of the presence in the tribal areas of Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. As Maulana pointed out, the whole problem of raids and clashes can be solved by friendly negotiations. But this is precisely what British Imperialism cannot allow; for a friendly settlement involves the acceptance of the rights of independent tribesmen. We are, however, glad that the Provincial Conference, speaking on behalf of the people of the Frontier Province, has declared, despite raids and robberies, against the forward policy and in favour of establishing harmonious and neighbourly relations with tribesmen through friendly negotiations. This is a decisive condemnation of Britain's policy, because it comes from those who are most concerned with the whole question.

UNJUSTIFIABLE.

We cannot but sympathize with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in his difficulties in enforcing the compulsory teaching of Hindustani. But some of his difficulties are of his own making. It is quite true that the Congress Government is pledged to propagate Hindustani and that agitation against it has no public support or any justification whatsoever. But the Congress is also pledged to repeal all repressive laws and it is amazing that the Madras Premier should seek to justify the application of one such law against those who only carry on anti-Hindustani propaganda. It is no justification to plead that the sections of the C.L.A. Act actually applied are not "highly objectionable." The slightest use of the Act is a justification for its existence and, therefore, a violation of the pledge to repeal it. As a matter of fact, the Premier seems bent upon keeping up the obnoxious Act, to judge from the report that the Madras Congress Party has decided to oppose Mr. T. T. Krishnamachar's Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act in so far as it applies to this Province. We are afraid that in its attempt to justify one fault the Party becomes guilty of two. Surely the normal law of the province should suffice to deal with the activities of "a handful of disgruntled agitators."

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"German authorities may condemn attaching sinister significance to the manoeuvres entailing the mobilisation of a million men, but they must be aware that they have in the past provided grounds for uneasiness."
—A pro-Chamberlain British paper.

* * * *

Addressing a gathering of Indo-European "Progressives" in Bombay, Mr. J. P. Eddy, a Constitutional authority, said that "no Act in history had received so much expert consideration as the Government of India Act of 1935."

We doubt not. No circumstances in history have challenged the well-known British Imperialist genius for sanctimonious humbugging so seriously as those of modern India.

* * * *

"In a country," observed Mr. Eddy impressively, "with the complicated political structure of India no Act could be perfect."

None, none at all—until the complicator has been made to retire.

* * * *

"An Act," said our expert from Britain, "must be to some extent a compromise at the best."

A British-imposed compromise between British Imperialist domination over India and Indian freedom, eh?

* * * *

"Finally Mr. Eddy mentioned the Indian States."

Of course, he would. It is not for nothing that practically all Their Highnesses are Grand Commanders or Knight Commanders of the British Empire.

* * * *

Mr. Eddy said that the action the Princes would take was unknown.

Was he regretting, that is to say, that Whitehall and the Political Department have not yet made up their minds in the categorical imperative?

* * * *

Advocating Dominion Status, Mr. Eddy "felt that India could not afford to face a policy of isolation."

It is rather amusing how British Imperialists always pretend to insist that freedom to be friends with the world means a policy of isolation.

* * * *

Eh, what? Who is Mr. Eddy?

Oh, he is an ex-Judge of the Madras High Court, now a well-known K.C. at "Home." He is on a short holiday to India and we must congratulate him on combining patriotism with pleasure in such happy measure.

* * * *

By the way, "Mr. Henry Born was in the chair."

And they couldn't have chosen better auspices for heralding the British-bred-child, christened Government of India Act.

* * * *

FIGHT FEDERATION AT ALL COSTS.

Appeal At Cawnpore Muslim Conference.

—Headlines.

What? Even at the cost of great Muslim Leaguers?

* * * *

A TEA-TIME THOUGHT—

"It may be true that the good die young, but if they had lived they would probably have grown up to be like the rest of us."
—An English paper.

* * * *

"What's a retaining fee, Dad?"

"A retaining fee, my boy, is a fee paid to a lawyer before he will undertake any work for a client."

"Oh, I see. Like putting a shilling in the meter before you get any gas."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

No dress is immodest unless the wearer is.

Why is it that the chronic kicker never kicks himself.

The wheels in a man's head are seldom able to score a century run.

A diamond is of less value to some men than a spade or a club is to others.

Some people hatch up excuses to call on their neighbours just about dinner time.

If a man doesn't lie after refraining from a fleeting trip his word is as good as his bond.

New Weapon To Beat Down Congress

Govt. Measure To Smash Anti-War Propaganda

ARMY SECRETARY ON "EMPIRE IN PERIL"

Popular Attack On Monstrous Measure Launched

SATYAMURTHI'S EXPOSURE OF PENAL BILL

SIMLA, August 15.

A debate which is likely to be prolonged and stormy began in the Legislative Assembly to-day on the Defence Secretary's Bill to punish speeches intended to prevent recruitment to the army or to incite mutiny.

The determination of the Opposition to fight the Bill at every stage was indicated by nearly forty amendments already tabled with objects including rejection of it altogether, circulation up to various dates in 1939 and reference to a Select Committee.

The debate opened excitingly.

VEILED ATTACK ON CONGRESS

Mr. Ogilvie moving that the Bill be taken into consideration said that it was a non-contentious measure (loud Opposition laughter and ironical cheers). He declared that no law abiding citizen of His Majesty's Government could tolerate the activities of a body of men who had no particular enemy, but regarded every enemy of the British Empire as their friend. This group had intense hatred of the British connection and the collapse of the Empire even at the risk of their own ruin would be welcome to them.

The belief was often expressed by this group that the power and or powers which would oust the British from India would confer full freedom on this country as a payment for services rendered. This group had the army as its main target. The campaign carried on by this group assumed an acute form in October last, said Mr. Ogilvie, who then proceeded to quote extracts from the speeches which, he said, had been delivered in the Punjab.

A POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Aney on a point of order asked that the copies of speeches referred to by the Defence Secretary should be laid on the table in accordance with the Rules.

Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Abdul Qaiyum supported the point of order and demanded that documents to which reference was made in the cource of speeches should be laid on the table and that members were entitled to know the names of the speakers.

The President upheld the point of order.

Mr. Ogilvie said he had only rough notes and could lay the extracts on the table.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai explained that if an extract was quoted, then the full context of the speech should be laid on the table so that members could judge the speech for themselves.

Sir Mohd. Zafrullah asked whether the intention was that if a small passage from a bulky book was quoted, then the whole book should be placed on the table.

Mr. Desai pointed out that the House could not form a correct judgment if the passage torn out of its context was read to it.

The Chair then reiterated the ruling that the full context of speeches from which extracts were quoted should be placed on the table.

ANTI-RECRUITMENT PROPAGANDA

Mr. Ogilvie proceeded without making any further reference to the speeches and declared that the propaganda against enlistment was being carried on with the object of making it impossible for the Empire to obtain any help in a future war. People had been urged not to help the Empire in any war whatever the cause of the war. They had also been urged to join the army, but to join with the intention of revolting, refusing to obey orders and mutinying.

The Bill, he said, had to be brought primarily because the offences were not covered by the ordinary law (cries of dissent). The provisions of the Bill were surprisingly mild. Two years' imprisonment had been provided for activity, which in certain other countries would be punished with swift and certain death. The propaganda had been concentrated in the Punjab to the grave concern of the Punjab Government and the Government of India. The Bill, he declared, would be welcomed by 99 out of every hundred of the Punjab peasantry.

Prof. Ranga: Question.

A NEW WEAPON

After Mr. Ogilvie's speech followed a prolonged discussion on the admissibility of Mr. Satyamurthi's amendment,—which the Chair described was of a novel kind,—that the Bill be taken into consideration after nine months from now. Mr. Satyamurthi explained his amendment was, what was described as a courteous form of rejecting the Bill and was in accordance with the practice followed in Parliament. His object in tabling this form of amendment, which was unprecedented in the House here, was to see that the Governor-General had no chance of reviving the Bill. This was dilatory motion, within the meaning of the Rules and Standing Orders, and was admissible as such without entering into the question whether the Parliamentary Convention, that when an amendment in these terms is passed it amounts to rejection of the Bill, should be adopted by the House.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. M. S. Aney supported Mr. Satyamurthi's contention, Mr. Aney characterising the admendment as a new weapon for fighting Bills of this kind.

AMENDMENT RULED OUT

The President in giving his ruling against the amendment referred to its unprecedented character. He also referred to the Standing Orders, which specified two forms of dilatory motions, namely, circulation and reference to Select Committee. Whether there were other forms of dilatory motion was not for him to consider. Mr. Satyamurthi's amendment was professedly intended to have the effect of rejecting the Bill altogether. This he held was contrary to the Standing Orders and to the practice of this House.

Amendments were then moved for circulation up to various dates and also for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

UNNECESSARY AND MISCHIEVOUS

The President ruled that discussion would proceed on the amendments for circulation and for reference to Select Committee.

Mr. Satyamurthi was the first speaker from the Opposition. He spoke for over an hour with sustained vigour. He asked the House to throw out the Bill by voting for his motion, namely, that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion till 30th September 1939, the date on which, according to the present expectations, the Assembly was likely to be dissolved. The Bill, he declared was unnecessary, mischievous and capable of gross abuse, the defence secretary had made out no case for it, it contained provisions which were likely to have quite the contrary effect to that intended, that even beneficient activities in favour of 'Pacifism' were likely to be stifled there was ample provision in the Indian Penal Code to prevent intimation of would-be recruits contemplated in the Bill. In Mr. Satyamurthi's view the subject covered by the Bill fell within the concurrent list and, therefore, the Central Legislature faced with an irresponsible Government, could not legislate without express resolutions of the Provincial Legislature asking the Central Legislature to undertake Legislation. The Defence Secretary had stated that the Punjab Government were anxious to have the Bill. Why, asked Mr. Satyamurthi, should the Central Government carry the baby for the Punjab Government?

AN ALTERNATIVE

Mr. Satyamurthi suggested alternatives to forcing a Bill of this kind through the House. India, he demanded, should have a National Army manned and officered from the Commander-in-Chief downwards by Indians, not an army of mercenaries to be exploited by Great Britain but a national self-respecting army under the Indian Government.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked why should India be denied the right enjoyed by all Dominions of refusing to join a war, in which Great Britain might be involved, but to which India had not agreed? Why should speeches asking for this right for India be penalised? He referred to the speeches made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in London against India's participation in an imperialist war, and said that His Majesty's Government had not taken any action against him. Was it the Government of India's intention to take action against such speeches, he asked. If the Bill was passed as it was, it would be open to any mutineer in the army to say he was influenced by opinions expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal, so that the only result would be to give a statutory excuse to mutineers.

GREATEST MENACE TO PEACE

Mr. Satyamurthi cited sections 503 505 and 508 as giving ample power to the Government to obtain all 'bona fide' protection. As for the punishment, when India made up her mind to preach the gospel of non-enlistment two years imprisonment would frighten nobody. He would be telling the truth, if he told his country that the army in India was a mercenary one, an army of occupation, an imperialist army which might

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INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Strong Opposition To Sir Md. Zafrulla's Move For Compromise

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

Grave fears are entertained regarding the outcome of the discussions with non-official advisers in the Indo-British trade negotiations. At the moment there appears to be little hope of a unanimous agreement being reached. There is still no information as to whether the final reply of the Board of Trade in London has been received, but Sir Md. Zafrulla's compromise proposals which are now under consideration by Lancashire interests, are being discussed by non-official advisers.

Three leading members, Sir P. Thakurdas Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai are reported to be against the proposals as detrimental to Indian interests. Ranged against these three are said to be Sir Edward Benthal and Sardar Dater Singh, while the attitude of the Raja of Parlakimidi and Nawab Sir Liakat Ali is still probably uncertain.

As the discussions are expected to be concluded by to-morrow more information may be available this evening. Unanimity, however, appears to be impossible; but it is regarded in the Assembly circles that Government would be running too great a risk if it ignores the opinion of Sir P. Thakurdas and others and acts on the report of the Benthal group, even if it happens to be technically in a majority.

UNOFFICIAL ADVISERS TO MEET AGAIN

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The following press communique has been issued by unofficial advisers to Indo-British trade negotiation:—

The unofficial advisers met the Hon. the Commerce Member on the 13th instant and heard from him the details of his recent negotiations in London with the Board of Trade.

The advisers have adjourned their meeting to Saturday the 3rd September 1938 at Delhi when a decision is expected to be reached.—A.P.

COMMISSION FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Spanish Belligerents Agree To British Govt.'s Proposal

LONDON: August 15.

The humanitarian work of facilitating the exchange of prisoners in Spain is expected to be greatly extended by the appointment of a commission of three, which will shortly establish its headquarters at Toulose and maintain contact with both sides in Spain.

The Commission consists of Sir Philip Chetwode, Mr. Henry C. Dick and Colonel R. A. Hay and was appointed by the British Government by agreement with the two contending parties and is the outcome of many months' negotiations.

Its negotiations will embrace all categories of prisoners including fighting forces, political leaders and refugees as well as foreign prisoners.—Reuter's Special.

SP. GOVT. WELCOMES IT

LONDON: August 15.

The Spanish Government welcomes the formation of a commission to negotiate exchange of prisoners and approves of the composition of the Commission and thanks the British Government for the interest they have taken in the matter, according to a communique issued in Barcelona by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter's Special.

NON-INTERVENTION OFFICER INJURED

VALENCIA: August 15.

The British non-Intervention Officer aboard the Finnish vessel "Fredavore" was injured by a bomb following four lightning raids this morning.

The Wireless operator attached to the British steamer "Hillfern" was killed on the quayside.—Reuter.

FRENCH STEAMER SINKS

GIBRALTAR: August 15.

A French steamer "Artois" struck a mine 35 miles south-east of Gibraltar and sank.

Lifeboats rescued the crew of 14.—Reuter.

7 TO DIE FOR HIGH TREASON

PARIS, Aug. 15.

It is reported from Madrid that seven people were found guilty of high treason in trying to leave Republican for rebel Spain and were sentenced to death at Cuenca. Twenty people were sentenced to terms varying from 12 to 30 years.—Reuter.

13 GOVT. 'PLANES SHOT DOWN

SALAMANCA, Aug. 15.

The rebels claim to have shot down 13 Republican 'planes in an air battle on the Ebro Front.—Reuter.

18 REBEL 'PLANES SHOT DOWN

BARCELONA, Aug. 15.

The Republicans claim to have shot down 18 rebel planes in a two-hour air battle without losing a single 'plane.—Reuter.

PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE AT WORK

Sequel To Statements In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA: August 15.

The Committee of Privileges of the Bengal Assembly met at 4 p.m. to-day to investigate the principal portion of the allegations of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, made on the floor of the House on August 8, during the No-Confidence debate, namely, the passing of halves of notes with an application form.

The Committee, it is understood, have authorised the Speaker to make preliminary enquiries for tracing the notes and carry out other investigations. It is further understood that a Sub-Committee has been appointed to call witnesses and take their depositions in this connection. When this is done, the Privileges Committee will meet again and consider the whole matter.—A.P.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE RECORD

Ex-Secretary Answers Critics

Sjt. N. L. Upadhyaya, ex-Secretary of the Girgaum Dt. Congress Committee, writes:—

"I am surprised to read in certain papers that the activities of the Girgaum District Congress Committee have been at a standstill during the past several months. Even a casual glance at the papers during this period would show that this is not true. As I was one of the Secretaries during the period from the end of January 1938 to 8th August, 1938, when our Council decided to hand over the charge of the office to the B.P.C.C., I wish to give a short account of our activities during that time. I am sure even our most ardent critics would admit that we have been not only functioning, but have been more active and turned out more useful work than most other Wards in the City.

CLOVE BOYCOTT

When the B.P.C.C. decided upon the campaign to boycott of cloves from Zanzibar, our Council took up the work whole-heartedly. With the co-operation of the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena our Council members did considerable work by getting more than 200 boycott pledges from the clove merchants, sealing the stock of cloves already with them and putting up about 400 boycott posters in the various shops in the ward.

NATIONAL WEEK.

The main activity during the week was the spread of the Congress message in the Ward. The Haripura Congress has just concluded and a circular from the General Secretary of the A.-I.C.C. was received to popularise the resolutions passed by the Congress. Our Council, accordingly, arranged a series of meetings in different parts of the Ward to explain the Congress programme.

APRIL FIRST.

Our Ward has the only Ward in the City to hold the public meeting on the 1st of April, the day of the inauguration of the New Constitution, to reiterate the firm resolve of the Congress to combat it.

CHINA DAY.

We also had a very successful meeting on the 8th day of July, 1938, at Blavatsky Lodge, in connection with "China Day." The meeting was presided over by Mr. S.A. Brelvi, and addressed by well-known persons like Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Mulkraj Anand, the well-known Indian Novelist, who had just returned from England, Mr. Mahamud-uz-Zaffar, and above all, the Vice-Consul for China.

In the face of all these heavy odds we tried our best to carry out the Congress policy and programme to develop the political consciousness of our people and activise the rank and file of Congressmen in our Ward, under the able guidance and inspiration of our indefatigable President, Mrs. Perinben Captain and the fullest co-operation of the members of the Council.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Miss Olga Athaide's Polished Rendering

The fifth concert of the season of the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society at the C. J. Hall, yesterday evening proved an unqualified success, maintaining the high standard attained already.

The first item was Berlioz "Overture: Carnaval Romain"—a rather modernish piece of great variety. The second item introduced Miss Olga Athaide, the soloist of the evening. When she gave a pianoforte recital some time ago, it was suggested in this columns that she should play with the Symphony Orchestra, and her brilliant performance at the piano, which evoked a hearty encore testified to her capacity. Beethoven's "The Emperor" concerto, was rendered for the first time in Bombay, as far as one recollects. It is a brilliant concerts, very expressive, but requires technique of a high order in the solo parts. The first movement exhibits due balance between the orchestra and the piano, and the conductor, M. Craen, not only maintained the balance but was also responsible for a really effective rendering. Miss Athaide's usual polished technique was apparent, but she exhibited more feeling on this occasion than she did at her earlier recital. The last movement was particularly brilliant—from a subdued opening, Beethoven's love of contrast leads on to an outburst full of life and colour, with a charming rounding off at the end.

Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," which introduced the second half of the programme was an exquisitely charming true "idyll", a piece that would bear repetition on future occasions. The last two pieces Moussorgsky's Gopak, a lively dance movement and Grieg's famous "Huldigungs Marsh," were of the more popular type and so formed a fitting conclusion to a varied concert that proved pleasing to all.

One looking forward to the next concert on the 26th September when Mr. Mehli Mehta, the leader of the Orchestra will play Max Bruch concerto. It is pleasing, to note that these concerts are well supported as they fully deserve to be.

ADVANCE KHADI INDUSTRY

Premier Kher's Assurance To Deputation's Plea For Further Grant

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 15.

A deputation consisting of Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary of the All Indian Spinners' Association, Mr. Hanumantarao Kaujalgi and Mr. Purushottam Kanji waited on Premier Kher this afternoon to make a representation to the Government for making further grant to the Association for the development of Khadi industry in the Presidency.

It will be recalled that the Bombay Government in the 'ast budget provided for a grant of Rs. 32,000 for the Spinners' Association with a view to encourage hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

Spinners' Association submitted a scheme to the Government according to which two lakhs of yards of Khadi was to be produced in five districts, namely, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar.

It appears that the scheme has been working very successfully and better results than expected have been shown so far.

As things stand at present, the production would be 50 per cent more than expected in the year. To carry on the good work so far done, it is stated, more funds are needed.

The deputationists represented the matter to the Premier, who, is stated to have promised, to do everything possible.

IN FAMINE AREAS

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the introduction of spinning in famine-stricken areas proved a great success. Government suggested that in the famine areas, women should be given spinning work and remuneration made to them for the work turned out instead of asking them to break stones as is usually done when famine works are started.

It appears that nearly 1,500 women are to-day engaged in spinning in the famine-stricken areas. These women have found the work to be very congenial and they get the necessary relief also.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN ALLAHABAD

Six Persons Injured And 5 Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

Communal conflict again occurred here last evening in Mirapur area. It is said that a Muslim mason working in the area objected to a Hindu boy easing himself on the land in question. This led to a serious dispute.

Some Muslims attacked the boy whereupon several Hindus collected on the spot and led a counter attack. It is said that one Muslim opened fire in the confusion, injuring one Hindu.

Six persons are reported to be injured. Five persons have been arrested. Panic prevails in the locality where armed guards have been posted. Police patrolling will be strengthened in the night.

WHEN MRS. PANDIT FLIES TO EUROPE

LUCKNOW: August 14.

Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, left for Allahabad to-day, whence she will fly to the Continent on August 18.

She is expected to return to India on October 10, after seven weeks' holidays. It is not yet settled who will take charge of her portfolios during her absence.—United Press.

Kent Skittled Out For 108

Following On They Make 265 For 4

LONDON: August 15.

On the second day of the match between Australians and Kent, Australians' first innings concluded for 479.

Kent in the first innings were all out for 108.

Following on Kent had made in their second innings 265 for four wickets at the close of play.—

Australians were all out in the first innings against Kent for 479 shortly after play commenced to-day in bright weather, but on a wicket rendered damp by the week-end rain. Ward skied the ball off Todd to midon where Valentine made no mistake (474 9|16). White was similarly out giving Todd an easy chance at squareleg which he accepted off Wright for 52. Fleetwood Smith remained not out with no score. White whose innings was characterised by hard driving, hit nine fours.

WOOLLEY RUN OUT.

Attendance numbered 12,000. Woolley and Fagg opened for Kent, but the gathering was disappointed when Woolley was run out before he had opened his account (0|1). Woolley pushed ball forward and ran. Wicket keeper Walker raced round the wicket and hit the opposing wicket. Fagg and Ames carried the score to 28 when the former was caught at shortleg by Brown off Waite for 14 (28|2).

Valentine joined Ames, but was given l.-b.-w. to Waite for one (34|3). Chalk was clean bowled by Waite with a slow ball for eleven (52|4). One run later Todd was bowled by a googly off Ward for nil (53|5). Ames was batting with 29 and Knott with one when lunch was taken. The score was 57 for 5.

CHEAP DISMISSALS.

On resumption after lunch Ames was stumped by Walker off White for thirty (62|6). Two runs later Waite accepted a catch at second slip off White to dismiss Davies (64|7). The eighth wicket fell at the same total, Waite bowling Knott with a Yorker for four. White dismissed Watt for eight when the score stood at 77.

Levett now joined Wright and the pair carried the total to 108 when the former fell a victim to a leg break from Fleetwood-Smith. Ames gave a skilful display while the others were floundering.

The scores are:—

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings.)

Fingleton, l.-b.-w. Watt	23
Brown, l.-b.-w. Watt	4
Bradman, c Todd, b Watt ..	67
Badcock, c Davies, b Todd ..	76
Barnes, c Todd, b Woolley ..	94
Waite, c Chalk, b Todd	18
Barnett, c Chalk, b Todd	54
Walker, c Fagg, b Watt	42
White, c Todd, b Wright	52
Ward, c Valentine, b Todd ..	16
Fleetwood-Smith (not out) ..	0
Extras	33
Total	479

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Watt	35	7	102	4
Todd	40	10	145	4
Davies	26	3	75	0
Wright	16.5	0	77	0
Woolley	14	1	47	1

There were 24 byes, seven legbyes and two no balls. Levett kept the wicket.

KENT (1st Innings.)

Woolley (run out)	0
Fagg, c Brown, b Waite	14
Ames, st. Walker, b White ..	30
Valentine, l.-b.-w., b Waite ..	1
Chalk, b Waite	11
Todd, b Ward	0
Knott, b White	4
Davies, c Waite, b White	2
Wright, (not out)	21
Watt, b White	8
Levett, b Fleetwood-Smith ..	15
Extras	2
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Waite	22	7	43	4
White	17	7	35	3
Ward	7	1	14	1
Fleetwood Smith	3	0	14	1

Illuminating Points In Matrimonial Law

Wife Can Refuse To Change Her Faith With Husband And Get Maintenance

NIZAM'S JUDICIAL COMMITTEE UPSETS LOWER COURTS' FINDINGS

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), (By Mail.)

"Is a wife entitled to get maintenance from a husband who has changed his religion?"

This important point of law relating to the subjects of H.E.H. the Nizam has just been decided by the Judicial Committee in a case which came before it on appeal. The Judicial Committee held that no such reliefs could be claimed under personal law and that in such cases Chapter 31 (Sections 411 to 413) of the Asafia Criminal Procedure Code would apply.

These sections lay down that where a person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or legitimate child or his parents who are unable to maintain themselves, the Court may direct, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, that such person shall make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife, child or parents of an amount not exceeding Rs. 50, as the Court may direct.

FACTS OF CASE

The facts of the present case, which has been before courts for the past 15 years, are that one Balmukand (now Abdul Qadir) married in 1921 a Hindu girl named Dularibai. They lived as man and wife for some time but were separated following certain quarrels. Dularibai thereupon filed a suit for maintenance in the Criminal Court and Balmukand was ordered to pay her Rs. 7 per mensem in consequence. In June 1923 Balmukand embraced Islam and took the name of Abdul Qadir. In the same month he submitted a petition to the court stating that he had embraced Islam and prayed that for this reason his marriage with Dularibai should be declared to have been dissolved and he accordingly be relieved from paying her further maintenance.

PETITION REJECTED

The Criminal Court rejected his petition, but on a revision petition being filed by him in the High Court, it was held that the point at issue could more properly be decided by the Civil Court. Accordingly he filed a new suit in the Civil Court, where he was successful in obtaining the relief he sought. Dularibai then appealed to the High Court against this order, but the High Court confirmed the decision of the lower court and disallowed her appeal. Thereupon she appealed to the Judicial Committee.

In the course of their judgment the Judicial Committee set out briefly the contentions of both parties, namely, of the appellant, that she was married to the plaintiff who later embraced Islam only to deprive her of her maintenance, in which circumstances her marriage could not be annulled nor could she be deprived of maintenance; and of the respondent, that he was a sincere convert to Islam and that in consequence, under the Shariat, Dularibai was no longer his wife nor had she any right to get maintenance from him.

ISSUES ANALYSED.

Their lordships held that the following issues arose from the facts of the case:—Has the married state been severed by the respondent's conversion? Did the respondent invite his wife to embrace Islam and did she refuse to do so? And, in consequence, has she any right to get maintenance from the respondent? What law should apply to appellant's case?

Reviewing the order of the lower court, Their Lordships said that it had held that under Islamic Law Abdul Qadir's marriage with Dularibai had become dissolved with his conversion to Islam since, with his conversion, the law of the Shariat became applicable to him. It had also held that the Dharam Shastras also provided that where a Hindu became converted to Islam, except in cases of succession and inheritance, the law of the Shariat would apply to such a person. Their Lordships however criticised the omission of the lower court to take into consideration the appellant's contention that her husband had embraced Islam only to deprive her of maintenance and further that he was not a real Muslim but only a "Munafiq" i.e., a person referred to by others as a Muslim or a Hindu, only by name, though in reality he does not practice that religion.

MERE MUNAFIQ

Their Lordships said that in ordinary circumstances the confession of a man that he had embraced Islam would be sufficient, but where a man is only a "Munafiq," the mere announcement or confession of conversion would not be sufficient to support a claim for relief.

On this point Their Lordships observed. "As to whether the Hindu or the Muslim Law is to be made the 'rule of decision" depends upon whether such person is an orthodox believer in the Hindu or Muslim faith. The mere circumstance that he may call himself or be termed by others a Hindu or Muslim, as the case may be, is not enough. His only claim to have a special kind of law applied to him is that he follows and observes that particular religion, that of itself creates a law for him. If he fails to establish his religion, his privilege to the application of its law fails also."

Proceeding Their Lordships observed that the lower court had upheld the respondent's contention that no one would change his religion for wordly profit. This was not correct. The respondent had produced the appellant as his witness in the lower court and on that occasion she had alleged that the respondent had said to her. "I shall see how you will get monthly maintenance. If you compel me, I shall embrace Islam." Their Lordships felt that in the circumstances they could not but accept in toto this testimony of the appellant.

Such being the case, it was the opinion of the Judical Committee that the respondent embraced Islam only to deprive the appellant of maintenance. This conclusion was further supported by the omission of the respondent to produce as his witness Maulana Haji Syed Mohamed Badshah Husaini (now the Secretary of the Majlis-Ulema, Deccan), by whom the respondent had been converted and whose disciple he claimed to be. This omission only tended to confirm the appellant's testimony in the matter.

There was also another point to be considered, namely, even assuming that the respondent is a Muslim, could the Court grant him the relief he had obtained, considering that th two parties belonged to two different faiths? Dularibai had rejected the respondent's invitation to embrace Islam along with him and she still belonged to the Hindu faith. In this regard the Judicial Committee observed that it was worth recalling the respondent's own contention, that a person would not change his faith for worldly profit. If the appellant refused to change her faith, she could not be penalised for that.

Their Lordships then quoted a decision of the Privy Council which sets out the circumstances under which the Personal Law has been held to apply to such cases in British India.

COMMON LAW TO OPERATE

Their Loraships added that the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam has also made provisions in the Law for decision in such cases, which was that where the parties belong to different faiths, the Common Law and not the Personal Law would apply. It had to be added further that, according to one authority on the Dharma Shastras, no marriage of a Hindu couple can be dissolved except on grounds of cruelty.

Their Lordships then cited a number of relevant rulings from the British Indian Courts in each of which it was held that conversion to another faith of one of the parties to a marriage does not dissolve that marriage.

In Hyderabad the Law which would apply to such cases, Their Lordships declared, was contained in Chapter 31 of the Asafia Criminal Procedure Code, namely, Section 411 to 413, set out above.

Their Lordships accordingly issued orders setting aside the decision of the lower courts and upholding the plea of the appellant that she was entitled to get maintenance from the respondent.

NIZAM CONFIRMS IT

H.E.H. the Nizam, to whom the judgment of the Judicial Committee was forwarded for approval, has issued orders confirming the findings of the Judicial Committee.

The Judicial Committee consists of Justice Lakshman Reddy, Mr. Syed Mohamed Askari Hasan and Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim. —A. P.

RULES OF ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

Several Amendments Tabled For 141 Rules

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 15.

Rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly as recommended by a committee of which the Speaker is chairman will be considered by the Assembly on Wednesday after the disposal of formal business on the agenda.

It is expected that at least eight days will be necessary for the consideration of 141 rules, to several of which amendments have been tabled.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. D. W. Raut have signed the report subject to the minutes of dissent.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi objects to the provision laying down that 30 members at least should rise in their seats in favour of the adjournment motion given notice of by any member before the Chair declares that that member has leave of the Assembly for moving it. He says, that since the Reforms, members of Treasury Benches have developed a dislike for adjournment motions. Consequently, their first attempt would be to obstruct leave being granted, and it would be difficult for all parties, constituted as they were at present, to get consent of as many as 30 members. He therefore, pleads for a substantial reduction of number.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has suggested the amendment of rules which appear to him to restrict the rights of members unduly and place the Speaker or ministers in a position of undue or unnecessary advantage to the detriment of the rights of members or House itself. Mr. D. W. Raut wants that there should be a definite provision in rules to the effect that the number of non-official days in a session is at no time less than one fifth of the number of official days. In view of the increase in the number of members under the new constitution and increased interest taken by them in the welfare of the public, he thinks that a stipulation of time suggested by him is necessary.

KISANS OPPOSE BIHAR PACT

Mile-long Procession Marches To Bihar Assembly

PATNA: August 15.

"Instead of undertaking half-hearted legislation for the relief of the tenantry of the Province, it would have been better if wholesome tenancy law is designed to accord the maximum benefit to the peasant in keeping with the Faizpur resolution," said Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the All-India and Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabhas, presiding over a rally and demonstration meeting of Kisans in order to protest against the Congress-Zemindar Agreement in connection with the tenancy legislation.

The Swami characterised the agreement as wholly inconsistent with the Faizpur resolution, specially the clauses relating to distraint crops, substitution of the seven years' clause by habitual defaulter clause, provision of sale of entire holding after declaring a Kisan as habitual defaulter and salami rates, which were detrimental to the Kisan. The explanation offered by the Government for maintaining such clauses was a "lame excuse."

CONGRESS WEAKENED.

Proceeding he said that the Congress had definitely weakened itself by this Act of the Congress Ministry and the Kisans were unwilling to be its members, since they had realised that nothing had been done for them. The Ministry should have pressed for a more beneficial legislation and asked the Governor to call a joint session of both the Houses. If still the Ministry failed to enact such law they should resign.

Concluding he warned the Ministry that the present state of affairs could not go on, and if the legitimate demands of the Kisans were not conceded a most alarming situation would be created in the near future.

After the meeting the Kisans marched in a mile-long procession towards the Assembly Chamber.—A.P.

MOUNTED POLICE GUARD ASSEMBLY GATES

PATNA: August 15.

In view of the Kisan rally today, the approaches of the Bihar Legislature were closely guarded by Police and all the gates were barred by Mounted Police.

Kisan opposition and resistance to the Congress-Zemindar Agreement does not mean opposition to the Congress itself, states a resolution passed at a meeting of the Kisans who had assembled from all over the District and held a rally on Bankipore Maidan under the leadership of Swami Sahajananda Saraswati this morning in order to protest against the Congress-Zemindar Agreement.—A.P.

Kendall Humanity Medal

In order to perpetuate the memory and commemorate the noble efforts of the late Miss Georgianna Kendall of New York who left a legacy of 5,000 dollars for the Bombay Humanitarian League, a part of the said legacy has been earmarked for utilising its interest every year in awarding "Kendall Humanity Medal" in appreciation of noble acts of life saving reported to the League by responsible official and non-official Agencies from any part of India. "Miss Georgianna Kendall Humanity Medals" will be awarded every year for notable acts of saving human lives from deaths due to accidents in any part of India.

According to the above scheme, medals have to be awarded for this year for which information is invited so as to reach the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2, upto 20th August 1938.

WHY HE CANCELLED EUROPEAN TOUR

Sambamurti Explains Position

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

Before proceeding with the regular business of the day in the Madras Assembly which met at three this afternoon, the Speaker, Mr. Sambamurthi, took the opportunity to explain to the House, why he cancelled his European tour for which both the Houses of the Madras Legislature had unanimously voted the necessary expenditure.

The Speaker said: "Situated as India is to-day and engaged as India is in a political struggle for self-determination and national independence, any step calculated to create an impression that the country has in any way settled down to work the constitutional machinery imposed upon it from outside should be carefully avoided, and when the Congress Working Committee is of the opinion that the visit of any Congress Speaker or Minister in India to foreign countries might be interpreted as the acceptance of the Government of India Act, a measure which has been declared as unacceptable to the people of India, whatever may be their political complexion, it is only my duty to respect that opinion, whatever may be the difference of view about it."

Mr. Sambamurthi said that he cheerfully accepted the advice of the Working Committee and cancelled his tour.—A.P.

AUROBINDO GHOSE

(Cont'nued from Page 6.)

with the instruments, in order to develop us in the spiritual sphere. But those means, inasmuch as they are means, have an immense value and we ought to take care of them to entertain them with a jealous care.

By what method does Sri Aurobindo wish to utilize these instruments—our body, our will our heart, our intelligence for the purpose of leading us towards the Divine, towards the realisation, that communion which is the goal of all spiritual life?

Gift Of Self.

I do not believe that I am mistaken when I say that it is essentially a gift of self to God, or, as he says, to the Mother. But he is not satisfied with a gift 'en bloc,' in principle. For him it is only the first step. It is not the same as the decision to put oneself on the way. Once a man has decided to make the gift of self, it is necessary to make it in reality and detail. And the fundamental part of the discipline which he imposes on all his disciples seems to be a minute and detailed consecration to the Divine. But not only of each of their acts but of each of their thoughts, of each of their desires, of each of their sentiments, of each second of the day and night.

"Let your sincerity and surrender", writes he, "be genuine and entire. When you give yourself, give completely, without demand, without reservation so that all in you shall belong to the Divine Mother and nothing to be left to ego or given to any other power."

This is what people call Karmyoga in India, or the path of disinterested action. The general idea of it is not new. This is one of the ancient paths of spiritual life not only in the East but in the West also. The new thing that Sri Aurobindo has brought to it is an intensity, a detail, a rigorous and scientific method which demand a considerable effort, but which assure also to the sincere seeker a certain measure of success.

Body Not A Cage.

For the great spiritual masters of the classical schools of India, the path of spiritual progress, if I may employ this expression, is in one and only direction. In proportion as one advances, one loses contact more and more with the material side of life. The renunciation, such as they understand it, implies more or less poverty, isolation, indifference to all which is material. It seems, on the contrary, that in the teaching of Sri Aurobindo, in proportion as one advances, it is necessary also to turn back continually to consolidate and organise the ground conquered and to apply all that which one has gained there. Far from taking no interest in the physical body, in the material desire, in intelligence, the disciple seeks, each time that he realises a progress, to make all the constituent elements of his self profit by it. In other words, it is not sufficient to elevate oneself towards the Divine. It is necessary also to make the Divine descend into us, to install the Divine progressively in all the cells of our body, in all the thoughts of our mind, in all the throbbings of our heart, in all the recess of our subconscient.

For Sri Aurobindo the body is no longer the cage from which it is necessary to escape. It is an aspect of the creation respectable and worthy of attention also as other aspects. Even if it is more resistant to purification, more attached to egoism, matter is not on that account less a perfect manifestation of the Divine in all its forms

In that Sri Aurobindo appears to have thrown one more bridge between the East and West. He has more or less reconcilied the ethical and religious conceptions of Christianity which proposes rather to leave man in the world and to make the Divine intervene in the facts of material life. But he goes to search in the great techniques, metaphysical psychological, and psychological (a word created by Prof. Baudouin) of India for necessary powers that we might engage ourselves more easily and further in the direction which the great masters of Christianity point to us.

In seeking to give in a few sentences a sketch of a philosophy as penetrating as complex, as subtle, as architectural as that of Sri Aurobindo, I have naturally had to suppress considerable and essential parts of it and to efface from it almost all the nuances.

A SHORT STORY

BASIC LAW

(By KARL GRAYSON.)

The day that Sandhole turned out to honour Retiring Sheriff Amos Blair, the Sheriff's son, Milt, killed a man. Red Saladine brought Amos the news. Milt, Red said, had been drinking, and when Joe Howe came into the Paradise Saloon, Milt accused him of stealing his girl. Joe took exceptions, and invited the Sheriff's son to step outside. Milt drew his gun and shot Joe in the back.

Amos listened to the story and the muscles in his neck grew taut and his thin lips pressed themselves together. He turned abruptly and strode away.

Late that night former Sheriff Blair reached his ranch. He went inside and took down the brace of six-shooters with the worn walnut handles and buckled them about his waist.

Outside, he roped a fresh mount, and headed into the hills. As he rode Amos thought of his son Milt. He thought of the day Milt's mother had died and the oath he had taken to care for the boy and rear him according to the code that was the only creed men respected in this wild and untamed land. A code of courage and honesty and square shooting.

He had watched the boy develop, and he was proud, for Milt had his mother's gentleness, and rigid sense of justice on which his father had always prided himself.

Early in the boy's career Amos had taught his son the way of the desert. He had taught him to shoot straight and quick, to respect the laws of nature and the laws of man.

He had taught the boy all he knew. He had blinded himself to possible weaknesses in the lad's character. Yet down deep in his heart he knew that all the teaching and all the advice and help would be of little avail if the boy's character was not composed of the stuff which makes desert men.

The old man sighed heavily. He roused himself and saw that dawn was streaking the eastern horizon. The hills were not far away.

The sun had flung its first shafts of orange flame across the floor of the desert when Amos found a beaten trail and started upward. An hour later he dismounted before a log hut, turned loose his horse and went inside. The room was comfortably furnished with crude appointments. The old man and his son had come here often to hunt and fish and talk and plan for the future. None but they knew of the hideout's existence. It was their secret, a refuge to which both escaped when the cares of the life they lived down below lay heavy.

Amos moved about mechanically. He put coffee on to boil and opened a can of fruit. When he had eaten and drunk his coffee he took out both his guns again and planned the action. Then he laid one on the table, took down a pair of binoculars from the mantlepiece and went outside.

At regular intervals during the next hour he studied the country below. Hope was smouldering in him when suddenly a speck moved across the enlarged vision. The old man's body became rigid. He kept the binoculars glued to his eyes for fifteen minutes. Then he slowly lowered them. His body seemed to sag. An indescribable sadness came into his eyes.

He turned and with dragging steps went back into the cabin. It was as he had feared. Milt was coming to him for sanctity. Milt knew he would be at the hideout. He lacked the courage to face the thing alone. He had no scruples about the disgrace he would bring upon his father. And because Amos remembered the dying look in the eyes of Milt's mother he knew that he could not turn the boy away.

He stood for a moment, a beaten old man, bitter, unhappy. Then abruptly he lifted his head and straightened his figure and one hand stole toward the gun that remained in its holster.

A quarter mile below on the trail that led up from the desert Young Milt Blair heard the muffled report of the gun and drew up suddenly. The terror that had dwelt in his eyes during the past hour was replaced by curiosity, then a new and strange fear. Without looking back again he urged his fatigued mount to a faster gait.

Entering the cabin, Young Milt saw first the gun on the table. Then he saw his father's still figure sprawled across the floor.

He stood for a minute without moving, and in that moment he heard his father's voice as though the old man still lived and were once more teaching him the code of the desert.

"Courage, son. Courage is the basic law."

Young Milt wet his lips. His eyes moved slowly toward the table where lay the second gun. Outside he heard the distant, triumphant shouts of men. His body grew straight, and a light came into his eyes that was similar to that which had dwelt in the eyes of his father. With firm step he moved toward the table where lay the second gun with the smooth-worn walnut handle.

And so when the new Sheriff and his posse arrived they found that, after all, they had misjudged the character of the Sheriff's son.

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MUTT AND JEFF—And Just for That It Rained Umbrellas

By BUD FISHER

HEY, YOU! STOP!
WHAT'S UP, JEFF?
THAT GUY THAT JUST WENT INTO THAT APARTMENT-HE WALKED OUT OF A RESTAURANT WITH MY UMBRELLA!
HEY! IF THE GUY WHO TOOK MY UMBRELLA DON'T RETURN IT I'M GONNA CALL A COP!
7-20

Our Ahmedabad Letter

SLUMP IN TEXTILES: SOME MILLS GIVE UP NIGHT SHIFT

Municipality Gets Back All Arrears Of Govt. Grant For Primary Schools: Progress Of Prohibition And Rural Uplift

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

Weather has been very unsteady during the week. The total rainfall of the season has been 18.21 inches, and there were only 4 cents of rain during the week. Death rate has been on the increase, on account of unsettled weather conditions, and the total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last went up to 375, showing an increase of 66 over the figures of the preceding week and a death rate of 50.31 per thousand. Consumption took its toll of 24 lives

The cloth market has remained dull during the week, and there is very little demand. The stocks go on accumulating in the godowns of mills and local merchants are unable to do any business.

Several mills are giving up night shifts for want of sales, and the condition of the market causes much anxiety.

GOVT. GRANT ARREARS PAID.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has received rupees 5,45,000 from the Government in full payment of Government grant to its primary schools. The grant was withheld from the year 1930, and the sum had gone up to Rs. 11,45,-000. Six lakhs out of this sum were paid last year by the Congress Government, and the balance has been paid now. This sum is being spent by the Municipality in acquiring land and constructing buildings for its primary schools. Although some of its schools are located in shabby houses our Municipality can boast of about a dozen very good buildings for its primary schools. Efforts are being made to construct more buildings, and in the course of a few years, the Municipality hopes to have suitable buildings for all its schools.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

The Prohibition Department is working at top pitch. Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda with Sjt. Arjunlal and Shrimati Mradula visited villages outside the limits of prohibition area and it has been found that people from the city visit liquor shops in these villages for drinks. The advisory committee under the Chairmanship of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai in its meeting held on the 12th inst. suggested some means to put a stop to this, and Sjt. Gulzarilal, the honorary Prohibition Commissioner will place the suggestions before the Government for consideration. The Advisory Committee has very little work, as only 136 permits for foreign liquor have so far been issued 66 of these permit holders are Europeans, 67 Parsis and only 3 Hindus. The committee has recommended to the Government, that as very few applications for permits have been received so far, Ahmedabad should have complete prohibition as soon as possible. The Committee has also suggested that country liquor should be prohibited in the city, as only 6 permits for such liquor have been issued till now. A meeting of Congress workers of the surrounding villages will be held for considering the questions arising out of prohibition, and to keep a watch on the sale of illicit liquor in the villages. Meetings for propaganda in favour of prohibition are held in different localities Shrimati Ansuyaben addressed a meeting of women of the working classes, and appealed to them to take advantage of Prohibition and try to improve their condition. she also declared that arrangements were being made to make them literate and asked them to make the best use of these arrangements. Shrimati Mradulaben is also working hard and organizes ward committees to help the Advisory Committee and the Prohibition Department.

RURAL UPLIFT.

The District Local Board which has now been captured by the Congress Party, is making strenuous efforts to improve the condition of villages. A conference of physicians was held in the office of the board on Friday to discuss ways and means for a campaign against malaria in villages, and it was urged by many that quinine and 'sudarshana churna' should be sent out for distribution in villages in this season. The Secretary of the Congress Party in the Board has sent round circulars to villages informing them that if a village is prepared to select a proper place and contribute Rs. 10 for a library, the Board and the Government will each contribute rupees ten annually and this sum of rupees thirty will be spent after papers, magazines and books to be selected by the people of the village from a list prepared by the Board.

Merchants Discuss Income-tax Bill

A meeting of the representatives of Commercial Associations in the City of Bombay was held in the hall of the Bombay Silk Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi on Monday evening to consider certain provisions in the new Income-Tax Bill now before the Central Assembly.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia presided.

A resolution protesting against certain provisions of the Bill such as those relating to compulsory submission of returns, the vesting of powers of search and seizure on income-tax officers, the taxation of foreign income of persons resident and domiciled in British India, the want of any provision for appeal to independent tribunals, etc., was presented at the meeting.

But representatives of certain Associations pointed out that they had not the sanction of their respective Associations to give their consent to the resolution. It was ultimately agreed that the resolution should be referred to the various commercial bodies in the city and their assent sought.

The meeting was thereafter adjourned to Monday next.

Baroda Letter

CONGRATULATION TO PROFESSOR

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Aug. 9.

A meeting of the Kalabhavan Commerce Students' Association was held on 9th August 1938 to congratulate Mr. D. H. Limaye on his transfer to the Baroda College as a Professor in Geography. Mr. M. M. Chokshi the present Acting Headmaster was offered the chair which he kindly accepted.

The president and the Secretary of the Association wished Mr. Limaye a very prosperous career as a Professor. A group photo of the students and the staff of the Kalabhavan School of Commerce was taken, and after light refreshment, they all dispersed wishing good luck and prosperous career to Mr. Limaye

LECTURE ON SOLARIUM.

Dr Pranjivandas Mehta, Chief Medical Officer of Jamnagar State, arrived here to-day morning from Jamnagar, and was received at the station by the representatives of Baroda Medical Society, Baroda Sahitya Sabha, Baroda Jain Youth League and Baroda students. After delivering two lectures on "Solarium at Jamnagar" he leaves to-morrow night for Bombay.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Greater Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of Greater Bombay raises very important considerations which should have been tackled by the authorities long ago. I think it was during the war years, 1914-1918, that the real exodus to suburbs started on account of the scarcity of houses in Bombay and with Government's active sympathy, and it is commendable that the Congress Government has started tackling this major problem. Although whatever information has now been sifted through the pages of the local papers is too meagre it is very encouraging to see that the authorities are reported to be very favourably inclined to consider the question. There are one or two important questions on which there appears to be a wrong impression. First is the question of Municipal taxation. It is frequently suggested that taxes in the suburbs are lighter than in Bombay. This view appears to be erroneous as Municipal taxes in Bombay are round about 18 per cent, and this includes water, while taxes in the suburbs are round about 14 per cent and suburbanites have to pay water tax in addition. There is, therefore, very little difference in the Municipal taxes, and I have no doubt that residents in suburbs would be willing to agree to pay a slight increase in the taxes, when all aspects of the question are placed clearly before them. Because the slight increase in the tax if found necessary would be an insurance against heavy Doctor's bills that they pay for reasons of which the bad water supply in the suburbs is one not to talk of having to live under insanitary conditions with mosquito pests, streets without gutters, periodic epidemic etc

It is wrong to presume that the suburbanites want the amenities of city life without paying for it. As a matter of fact, as many of us have experienced, in the suburbs life is more expensive and it is indeed a life of no amenity and more expense and trouble.

There is a suggestion that roads are decently paved in Bombay because of the handsome wheel-tax. This obviously means that the bad conditions of roads in suburbs is due to the unwillingness of the suburban motorists to pay the necessary tax. This is entirely wrong. Inspite of paying an equally handsome wheel-tax, we do not get good roads in the suburbs. It should be a reason as a matter of fact why the suburbanites would welcome an extension in the limits of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Considerations of convenience in regard to police and Courts jurisdiction are too obvious for me to emphasise. But there is one important aspect of suburban life which if solved satisfactorily would redound to the credit of the sponsors of the scheme of greater Bombay. That is the question of transport facility. People living in suburbs know how inconvenient and expensive it is to go and come back from Bombay not only for work but for amenities, not luxuries but necessities like even marketing. Thanks to the Railway electrification, it cannot however be said that the transport facilities are all that can be desired. Because what has electrification brought in? It has enhanced the fare but the incidence of reduction in time is not very real in a country like India where there is so much unemployment and people cannot increase their income by adding 10 or 15 minutes to their working day. On the other hand, could it not be, for instance possible for the corporation to run trains or buses to the suburbs keeping the convenience of the citizens as the main consideration? After all, this is not a new experiment as many large cities in the world have the entire transport system in their control as for instance in Penang, and if this is done it might possibly be a great source of revenue to the corporation. Moreover time is fast approaching when the monopoly of the Tramway Company will expire. This is however a major problem which the authorities must clearly keep before their eyes.

To the suburban people who are labouring under various difficulties it would be a boon if as a result of greater Bombay coming into existence they can expect better light, good water, more sanitary conditions under which to live and transport facilities etc. Therefore, every suburban citizen would welcome the idea of expanding the limits of the Bombay Municipal Corporation

It is, however, hoped that the suburban Municipal authorities will not raise any difficulties in the way on considerations of mere dignity of keeping themselves as separate entities

At the same time, Bombay Municipality should be prepared to take the suburban Municipalities on equal basis and must assure them fair treatment. It should not be as it is frequently thought Walkeshwar receiving better attention while Parel receives no attention. Such a state would be impossible to put up with and the main object of amalgamation would be frustrated.—Yours, etc

RAMDEO A PODDAR.

Duty On Tinned Food

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The action of the Municipal Commissioner in proposing to and passing of the resolution by the Corporation the other day to levy town duty of one anna per pound on tinned and other Provision imported at the port of Bombay is wholly unwarranted, and destructive to a section of city's rate-payers interested in the trade

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and another Corporator appears to have expressed the view that because this class of products is not consumed by the poorer but richer class, the use should have no qualm of conscience in supporting the resolution. It can safely be said that none of the Corporators who took part in the debate have the least idea relating to the condition prevalent in the trade. The principal questions the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporators should have put to themselves are: is the condition of the trade such as can provide them a safe means of revenue without interference with the normal business conditions and whether their such a step will not reduce the importation of provision at this Port?

The entire category of provision products is composed of perishables. Indian traders are noted for their practice of cut-throat competition, that some articles are at times sold at slight discount, at par or at margin of gross profit not exceeding 2½ per cent at the highest.

Out of the total imports of provision at port of Bombay, hardly 10 per cent is locally consumed, 5 per cent for transhipment to Kashmir, Kathiawar ports, and as ships' stores, and the entire balance of 85 per cent being despatched to mofussil stations, specially to the Punjab, N.W.F.P. and U.P. Bombay was formerly the entreport centre for imports of provision, but it has substantially lost ground. Our biggest competitors are merchants of Karachi, due to the latter being on direct route for the station in Northern India such as Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Agra and more specially for reasons of cheap rents, low taxes and wages, offer goods at astounding rates.

In passing the resolution by the Corporation without going into the merits of the case, which it was their duty to do, our City Fathers have rendered a great disservice to a section of their voters, and if they had at all asked for proofs from those in the trade, they would never have dreamt of such a step. I submit the analysis of average gross profit and town duty proposed:

	PROFIT Rs.	TOWN DUTY Rs.
Jams, case of 48x1lb tins	0-8-0	3-9-0
Jams, case of 16x7lb tins	1-6-0	8-8-0
Biscuits, 2lb tins	0-6-0	2-4-0
Bacon per lb. tins	0-1-0	0-1-0
Lard, 1lb. tins	0-1-0	0-1-0
Fish in tins 1lb. tins	0-0-6	0-1-0
Pickle in bots. each tin	0-0-9	0-2-0
Fruits, case of 24x2lb. tins	1-4-0	3-12-0

In the mofussil stations, town duty is levied either weight at rate from Re 1 to Rs. 3 per maund or on value of invoice from 1½ per cent to 5 per cent. Now according to the present proposed scale of one anna per lb., the like of which has no parallel in any country of the world, it is likely to be an increase of from minimum 10 per cent in rate cases, to as much as 80 per cent in others, on the actual C.I.F. value.

It is therefore the prime duty of Port Trust Authorities, news papers, Trade Associations and Chamber of Commerce, to bring home to the notice of the Municipality that if the proposal is put into effect, it will result in complete paralyses of the trade and divergence to other adjacent ports.—Yours, etc.

R. N. RUSTOMJI.

Appeal To Congress Government

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The unfortunate communal cases arising out of the recent Hindu-Muslim riots at Jubbulpore have also been ordered to be withdrawn by the Government on the ground that it would tend to improve the much strained relations between the two communities.

But one wonders at the wisdom of the same Government to allow the much-resented prosecution of Mr. Mohammed Asghar, Pleader Burhanpur, under a mere preventive section of 108 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. While the maximum punishment provided in the section is only to bind down the person proceeded against for not more than one year it would be seen that the case is already pending in court for over six months and the much talked of town of Burhanpur still continues to enjoy a peaceful atmosphere. Even the Moharram passed off peacefully without the slightest occasion of causing any anxiety.

It is high time that the Congress Ministry in the Province will see its way to order withdrawal of the case.—Yours etc.,

'A CONGRESS MUSLIM'

Matheran

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have been closely following the controversy that is going on between Mr. S. L. Pande, President, Matheran Municipality and Mrs. Bapsy Sabawala regarding medical aid at Matheran; but unfortunately, both are not making themselves explicit and are beating about the bush. Mrs. Sabawala seems to suggest that if Matheran is to return to its former glory and popularity it must have a Superintendent invested with magisterial powers. I am at a loss to know the force of the suggestion when it is apparent at the face of it that a man required to attend to two duties at a time not connected with each other is likely to disregard one at the cost of the other.

Mr Pande is perfectly right in proposing and doing his might to have the Municipality its own Medical Officer capable and highly qualified But the Board showed haste in approving the application of one doctor without advertising the post or inviting the applications and thus restricting their choice to the only application set at a naught the recommendations of the Managing Committee.—Yours, etc.,

B. J. DADABHOY.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

place.

Though after the 30th the situation in Rangoon was controlled in a way and slowly Rangoon was coming to its normal position, looting and murder followed in almost all parts of Burma. Even in the various district towns, there had been huge loss of life and property and thousands of refugees were fleeing to Rangoon. Though in some towns, the situation was said to be under control, we learnt of disturbances in other towns, and we were not aware when these atorcities would stop.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MUST MOVE

The way pillaging and looting and murdering had taken place in so short a time all over Burma, it was evident that it was premeditated and well-organised conspiracy and that U Shwe Hpee's book was only an excuse. The massacre, looting and desecration all over Burma, for no reason, is without a parallel in History.

Under the circumstances, it is desired that the Government of India should move in the matter immediately and not only bring pressure on the Burma Government for the future protection of life and property of Indians in Burma, but also for compensation for the heavy damages and losses sustained by the Indians here. It is also desired that the India Government should depute an Enquiry Committee to get a first-hand knowledge of the causes, apparent and hidden and the nature and extent of losses in these riots.

ACQUITTAL AFTER EXTERNMENT

AMRITSAR, Aug. 15.

Following his externment from the Punjab under orders of the Punjab Government, Chaudhri Sher Jang of Ahmedgarh dacoity case, who was being tried here under Section 143 I. P. C. for being a member of an unlawful assembly, has now been acquitted by an order of the Court received by the Defence Counsel. Mr. Shiv Raj, who was being prosecuted with Chaudhari Sher Jangh, has also been acquitted.—United Press.

RANGOON RIOTS, A "PRE-MEDITATED CONSPIRACY"

APPEAL TO GOVT. OF INDIA FOR INDEPENDENT INQUIRY

RANGOON (By Mail).

Maulana Ahmed Asharf, president of a representative Muslim public Meeting in Rangoon has addressed the following appeal to the Viceroy, President of the Indian National Congress, All-India Muslim League and Jamat-ul-Ulema, the Premiers of Indian provinces. H. H. the Aga Khan, Pt. Jawaharlal and Mahatma Gandhi:—

"A joint Meeting of the Elders and Representatives of various Muslim Communities and Associations in Burma was held, and I am directed to acquaint you with what happened during the recent atrocities committed by Burmans on the Indian and particularly Muslims in Rangoon and in various districts of Burma.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

Some eight years ago a Burman Buddhist named U Pan Nyo, resident of an obscure village called Namma in Upper Burma wrote a Pamphlet attacking Islam which offended the religious susceptibilities of the Muslims, and to which a rejoinder was written by one U Shwe Hpee, (a Burman Buddhist) convert to Islam of Myedu village. The matter in fact ended there, Muslims remaining peaceful all along.

Lately in the month of July, extracts from U Shwe Hpee's book were all of a sudden made the subject of severe criticism in the Burmese Press, and articles of a very inflammatory and inciting nature were published from day to day. If the Government of Burma had been vigilant, all these objectionable propaganda could have been stopped, before they developed into a flame.

MUSLIMS DISSOCIATE

Seeing the inciting propaganda which was based on U Shwe Hpee's book, the Muslim Community held meetings and dissociated themselves from the writing of U Shwe Hpee, and expressed their deep regret thereon. Tens of thousand of leaflets were published by the All-Burma Muslim League and the fullest publicity given thereto in the Burmese Press, and the matter could well have ended there.

BURMESE ON WAR PATH

But a mass meeting of the Burmese Buddhist—Monk and Laymen both was held at the Shwedagon Pagoda, Rangoon on the 26th July in which infuriated speeches were delivered, and a resolution was passed that if Government did not take necessary steps, they should take the law into their own hands. The meeting was followed by mammoth procession which attacked Indians, Muslims and Hindus, on the way. Though the Police dispersed this procession, looting of the Indian shops and assaults on Indians went on during the night.

On the 27th July, the Government of Burma announced that the book in question was proscribed, and that action would be taken against the author and printer thereof. A meeting of the Indian and Burmese elders was held, and the issue of a statement to the effect that the matter about U Shwe Hpee's book had ended by the Burmese leaders and priests was decided upon. Yet on the night of the 27th July, arson and looting of Indian shops went on, while dozens of Indians were attacked, wounded and killed in Rangoon and its suburbs.

TROUBLE SPREADS.

On the 28th of July, mischievous reports were fabricated and spread that the Pagoda in Rangoon was razed to the ground by the Indians, and attacks on Indian life and property started wholesale. From about 9 a. m. on the 28th July, the suburban places of Rangoon were the scene of "Systematic Looting" (as described by the local English papers) and massacre of law-abiding Indian residents. Nearly every Indian shop belonging to Indians generally and Muslims particularly, was looted. Hundreds were either hacked to death or seriously injured. Even women and babies were not spared. Numerous mosques and shrines were attacked. Some were set fire to; some were damaged and desecrated. The scriptures kept in the holy places were torn and burnt; some of the priests therein were killed.

The authorities issued the section 144 only on the 29th; order to shoot was promulgated only in the afternoon of the 29th, and before the authorities started to control the situation in right earnest, millions of rupees worth of Indian property and huge loss of life, countless atrocities and abominable desecration had taken

(Continued in Col. 4.)

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N. W. F. P. Congressmen In Conference

Question Of Frontier Governor's Interference With Assembly Decisions

ABBOTTABAD, Aug. 14.

The first open sitting of the political conference which opened here yesterday commenced amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

Over 10,000 persons including delegates and members of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee and Congress members of the Frontier Assembly attended the Conference. Prominent among those present were Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dewan Bhanjuram Gandhi, Khan Gulam Mohd Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, Sardar Rab Nawaz Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Red Shirts Organisation in the Frontier, Sheikh Sarajuddin Piracha, and Malik Jiwanlal of Lahore.

Hakim Abdul Islam, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his address of welcome. Maulana Abdul Kadir Kasuri, occupied the chair and delivered his presidential address. Four resolutions were adopted.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

The first resolution reiterated the Congress demand about non-participation of India in any world war, adding that India should not give any help, military or financial, in case war broke out. This resolution was moved by Sheikh Sarajuddin Piracha, the Punjab Congress leader.

The second resolution condemned British policy in Palestine characterising it as the result of Imperialistic design and demanded its immediate reversal.

The next resolution unequivocally declared their resolve not to accept the Federal Scheme, characterising it as a perpetual bondage. The resolution further added that a constitution framed by a representative constituent assembly was the only one acceptable to them.

PROTEST AGAINST FORWARD POLICY

The last resolution protested against the forward policy in Waziristan and condemned bombing of villages demanding that the independence of trans Frontier tribes should be maintained.

FRONTIER GOVERNOR'S INTERFERENCE

A meeting of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee which will be held this evening will consider several controversial matters, particularly in relation to interference of the Governor in the decisions of the Legislative Assembly. The "Associated Press" gathers that although extreme Left Wingers, led by Khan Ghulam Mohd Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, will exert their utmost to carry the day in favour of creating a deadlock, it is expected that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's presence will have a moderating influence and the matter will be calmly considered. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has not so far opened his lips regarding the advice from the Congress High Command on this matter. But political circles here generally believe that the Congress Parliamentary Committee and Mahatma Gandhi do not favour a deadlock at the present juncture. Moral pressure may, however, be brought on the Governor to reconsider his decision.

The meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee is likely to last a couple of days.

BANNU OUTRAGE

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan interviewed regarding his views on the Bannu outrage and demand for an enquiry committee, stated that he could not express any opinion until he had actually visited Bannu and discussed matters with local Congressmen. He informed the "Associated Press" that he would proceed direct to Bannu after the conclusion of the meeting and then issue a statement to the Press. He, however, expressed deep sympathy with the victims of the raid and those who had suffered loss of life and property.—A. P.

DON'T DENOUNCE CONGRESS

Dr. Khare's Appeal To Nagpur Citizens

Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Prime Minister, C. P. and Berar has issued the following statement:—

"It has been brought to my notice that during my absence from Nagpur a number of meetings were held to criticise the decision of the Working Committee and that at such meetings some speakers used intemperate language and denounced the Congress. It pains me to see that the only national organisation fighting British imperialism should be denounced. I would earnestly appeal to all who desire justice to my cause not to decry or denounce in any manner the Indian National Congress. My appeal to the citizens of this province is to join in large numbers this great organisation by becoming members thereof before the end of next month and so organise themselves by capturing the organisation that it will be impossible for any one person or class to do injustice to anyone of whatever community he may be. Therein lies the secret to victory and I trust the youths and citizens of Nagpur will show their regard and love for me in this lasting and national manner."

WORK IN HARMONY WITH CONGRESS

Gupta's Advice To Textile Workers

INDORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. B. M. Gupta, M.A., LL.B., Parliamentary Secretary to the Bombay Government, who had come here to preside over the Co-operative Conference, paid a short visit to the Textile Labour Association office on the 8th August 1938. In spite of incessant and heavy rains, Mr. Kotwal, President, Indore Congress Committee, Mr. Kharadkar, Mrs. Bhandarkar and a number of workers were present. Mr. Gupta was acquainted with the local labour problems by Pandit Ratanla'ji, Secretary of the Association Mr. Gupta while addressing the congregation explained how the Congress was working in this Presidency.

He asked them to work in harmony and not in opposition of the Congress. Mr M. K. Karnik thanked the guests, and assured him that the Indore labour look for inspiration, advice and guidance to the Congress.

Mr Gupta was then garlanded amidst loud cheering.

ENROL CONGRESS MEMBERS

Mr. Saxena's Appeal To U. P. Committees

SIMLA, August 13.

An appeal to various Congress Committees in the provinces to enrol Congress members in large number has been issued by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. (Central), President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee.

"The last date for the enrolment of Congress members" says Mr. Saxena, "is drawing near, and it is indeed regrettable that uptil now the number of members on the roll in our province has not reached even last year's figure, although according to the Provincial Congress Committee's resolution it has to be doubled.

"I, therefore, draw the attention of the various Congress Committees and workers to the need of concentrating their efforts in this direction. I need not remind them that the strength of a voluntary organisation like ours depends considerably on its membership and volunteer force and, therefore, it is up to everyone of us to see that no village or town is left inadequately represented on the Congress membership register."—United Press.

PT. JAWAHARLAL AND NON-VIOLENCE

No one could have failed to notice the extraordinary triumph of Pandit Jawaharlal's tour in Europe, of the numerous meetings he is addressing and the innumerable private conversations he is having with people of all schools of thought and of all political complexions. Wherever he has gone he has made everyone look up to him as the accredited representative of India pledged to win Complete Independence, and to win that independence not by violence but by non-violence. He had had hostile listeners and hecklers too, but his ready wit and manly bearing have silenced them all. One incident, out of the numerous he must have had at these meetings, is worth notice. Most of our youths run away with the idea that Pandit Jawaharlal is opposed to non-violence; and as soon as he mentioned the Congress policy of non-violence at the Left Book Club meeting in Queen's Hall in London, one of the Indian youths shouted 'Shame', expecting perhaps that it would find a responsive echo in the distinguished speaker's mind. But fancy his discomfiture when Pandit Jawaharlal came down upon him and said: "It astounds me that anybody should imagine peaceful methods a shameful thing. The non-violent policy has not been passive but dynamic. It has brought tremendous pressure to bear on the Government and has given the Indian people self-reliance, faith and common action.—"Harijan."

CALL FOR BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

Gondia Municipal Committee's Support

(From Our Correspondent)

GONDIA, (By Mail).

The appeal from the Mayor of Canton forwarded by the Secretary, Foreign Department, All-India Congress Committee, was read at the general meeting of the Gondia Municipal Committee on 28th July:

The Committee resolved unanimously that it expresses its bitterest condemnation at the savage and inhuman activities of the Japanese who are subjecting the innocent Chinese civilian population to wanton air-raids and the consequent wholesale slaughter of their men, women and children with the bombs rained from the sky. The Committee heartily sympathises with the poor Chinese who are victims of this savage cruelty. The Committee, however, feels with extreme regret that all this is taking place in the face of the League of Nations.

The Committee further appeals to the public of this town that they should boycott Japanese goods as a mark of protest against the brutal act of the Japanese. It was decided to forward a copy of this resolution to the Mayor of Canton through the Secretary, Foreign Department, All-India Congress Committee. It was also decided to release copies to the Press and distribute them in the town.

CONGRESS PUBLICITY DEPT.

Rumoured Resignation Of Lohia And Ahmed

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

A strong rumour is current here that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Dr. Z A Ahmed Secretaries of Foreign Department have submitted their resignations, which will be placed before the Working Committee.

The resignations are said to be sequel to certain restrictions sought be placed on their socialistic activities by the Congress High Command.

The charge against them, it is said, is that sometimes they indulge in propaganda against Congress Ministries and the orthodox Congress policy.

It appears that they were given an alternative. They were asked either to stop their Marxist activities or to quit the offices. They are reported to have chosen the latter course. Great reticence, however, is being maintained in A. I. C. C. circles and official confirmation of these resignations is not forthcoming. Probably final action in this matter might not be taken by the Working Committee until Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's return to India. It will be recalled that it was he, who was mainly responsible for the introduction of these departments in the A. I. C. C. and the appointment of these gentlemen.

It will, therefore, be necessary to consult him in this connection.

GANDHI CAPS FOR ALL SCHOOL BOYS?

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALGAON, August 12.

A meeting of the Committee appointed for the organisation of 'Gandhi Cap' sales in Maharashtra was held at Jalgaon yesterday when it was decided that the price of a Gandhi Cap should not exceed three annas, that caps should be made out of Maharashtra Charkha Sangh Khadi only and that no sales should be allowed on credit.

The committee requests all District Local Boards, School Boards and Municipalities to declare Gandhi Jayanti as a holiday and recommends to adopt Gandhi cap as a uniform head dress for school boys.

Dr. Pranjiwan Mehta And Baroda Jain Youth League

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, August 13.

The Baroda Jain Youth League, at a small gathering, welcomed Dr. Pranjivandas Mehta, the Chief Medical Officer of Jamnagar when he suggested the Jain Youth to start cheap medical aid and to strive for social reform. Sjt. Chhotabhai Sutaria presided on the occasion. Dr. Mehta donated Rs. 51 to the Jain Youth League.

Interviewed by your correspondent, Dr. Pranjivandas Mehta explained in details the scheme of village medical relief in Nawanagar State and eulogised Jamsaheb's noble ideals in giving sti-

Navnitlal N. Mehta, B.Sc., B.T., T.D. (Ed'n.), M.R.S.T. (Lond.), returned to Bombay on Monday per s.s. "Conte Rosso" after completing higher educational studies in England.

WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT

Function At London Academy Of Islam

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Academy of Islam, held its second Women's Peace Movement "Meeting-Social" at the Studio of the artist Mme. Blanche, at Abbey Gardens, on Wednesday July 20.

A large number of Indian Princesses, Legation members, Authors, Artists and Musicians responded.

Atiya Begum (founder), Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin made an impressive appeal on woman's high status and her allotted duties, the message of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity which the progressive world was seeking to-day and which can only be given by the motto of Islam.

Mme. Montague Lawrence, Mr. Harold Blake (writer) Dr. Harrington, Lady Hall, Countess Portales and others paid warm tribute to Fyzee-Rahamin and Atiya Begum for their cultural contributions in the Intellectual world of London and for affiliating similar groups to work together. Three more invitations were received for holding similar drawing room meetings. After refreshments a programme of classical music with short discourse was gone through by operatic artistes.

Atiya Begum announced that there was a possibility of holding an Egyptian evening with Egyptian slides symbolic dances, songs and illustrated lecture before they closed down for the vacations and holiday.

Bus Accident On Banka-Bhagalpur Road

PATNA, (By Mail).

Twelve persons are reported to cident when a bus coming to Banka from Bhagalpur was overturned.

It is stated that the steering of the car went out of action and the driver lost control of the vehicle.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7).

ing month. Among food grains, Cereals advanced by one point to 81, mainly due to a rise of three points each in jowari and barley and of two points in wheat Pulses advanced by three points to 82 mainly due to a rise of five points in gram. The index number for the whole group of foodgrains rose by one point to 81. The index number for the Sugar group advanced by one point to 125 owing to a rise of three points in sugar (refined). The index number for the other food group rose by two points to 154 mainly due to a rise of 12 points in turmeric. The index number for the non-food group was 99, being the same as in the preceding month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PROVINCE

During June 1938 there were four industrial disputes, three in Bombay, and one at Ahmedabad. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 323 and the number of working days lost was 890.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains the report of the Labour Officer to the Government of Bombay for the month of May 1938. The number of complaints received during the month was 177 as compared with 152 during the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SERVICE

The thirty-second instalment of a series of articles by the Safety First Association of India on Industrial Safety Service dealing with rules for the prevention of electrical accidents appears in the current issue of the Labour Gazette.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

The total number of disputes during the year was 379 and the total number of workpeople involved was 6,47,801.

Disputes over wages questions were the most numerous and amounted to 234 or 61.74 per cent. of the total number of disputes. "Personnel" causes were responsible for 73 disputes while only 16 arose over questions relating to 'Bonus' and 'Leave and Hours.'

Of the 366 disputes in which settlements were arrived at during the year under review, in 168 or 45.90 per cent. the workers were successful in gaining concessions. In 51 or 13.93 per cent. of the disputes they were completely successful and in 117 or 31.97 per cent. only partially successful.

Fields and Factories

The 'Employment Gazette'

From Lucknow and under the Editorship of Mr. J. P. Gupta has come a fortnightly journal called the "Employment Gazette." It aims at giving some assistance to the thousands of unfortunate youths, who in spite of their education, upbringing and desire to work find themselves workless, in selecting careers and securing employment.

The first number contains an article by Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Chief Commercial Manager of the Dalmia Cement Ltd., in which he points out certain directions of large scale and cottage industrial development for the local and Indian Governments can move to relieve unemployment. There is a deal of other useful information to students and young men in search of work.

Industrial Disputes Bill

While the Congress Socialist Party, through its spokesman, Mr. M. R. Masani have not taken the line of wholesale opposition to the revised draft of the Industrial Disputes Bill but of critical suggestions with a view still to improvement, it looks as if the Trade Unionists in the Provincial Organisation will favour wholesale opposition on the ground that the new Bill even strikes at the root of the fundamental right of the workers to strike by conciliation and compulsory arbitration.

Opinion in trade union and socialist circles has not yet been expressed in an organised manner, but it is clear that opposition to the differential treatment of unions by the proposed clauses regarding registration and recognition remains intact and it is generally believed that the proposed machinery paves the way for the success of what are known as 'company unions' in the language of the trade union movement.

Karachi Mehtas' Demand

The problems and grievances of the employees under Indian merchants in Karachi were discussed at a meeting held under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Shivrattan Mohatta.

The Mehtas had to work from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. every day and the employers were asked to decrease the hours of work of their employees and to give them more pay.

The President suggested insurance of employees by the co-operation of the merchants.

Resolutions were then passed requesting the merchants to open their shops daily at 10 a.m. and to close at 8 p.m., and to fix a minimum pay of Rs. 30 a month.

Trade Unionism In Sind

A remarkable increase in the membership of the Registered Trade Unions in Sind during the year ending March 31, 1937, is revealed in the Administration Report just issued on the Working of the Indian Trade Unions Act.

The total membership of the Reporting Unions increased, says the Report, from 4,912 to 7,929, that is 61.42 per cent.

The membership of women also showed an increase from 499 to 813.

Five new Trade Unions were registered during the year under report, bringing the total number of Registered Trade Unions as on 31st March, 1937, to 17. The registration of no Union was cancelled during the year.

But a complaint is made that almost all returns of these trade unions were defective. There were serious irregularities in the matter of accounting and auditing also.

Indian Goods In Foreign Markets

RECEPTION IN BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Indian manufactures have good prospects in foreign markets. When Indian manufacturers are on the lookout for markets for expansion, they will do well to explore the foreign markets. Only recently India took part in the British Industries Fair which is one of the most ably organised and widely attended industrial fairs of the world.

The Indian Section of the fair, it is understood from the report issued by the High Commissioner for India, was a good centre of attraction and foreign traders and businessmen evinced considerable interest in the goods, resulting in better business for Indian manufactures.

This year, India had six different sections—general merchandise, furniture, carpets, fancy goods, sports goods and leather goods and over Rs. 1 lakh of orders were booked during the Fair. Out of a total of 363 orders booked in the Fair this year 203 were new connections which included eleven for woodwork, twenty-seven for brassware, nine for lace, five for leather, forty-one for silk and cotton fabrics, thirty-five for carpets and rugs, twenty-three for sports goods, forty-two for coir and fibre goods and eight for cigars.

The most noticable increases in orders booked this year were for brass and carpets. Brassware showed a 100 per cent. increase and carpets 300 per cent. The bulk of orders for carpets were for the well-known medium priced Malabar, Cawnpore and Mirzapore qualities. Numdahs in the half and quarter sizes proved popular.

Jaipur scarves and dress lengths and the plain Benares scarves attracted a great deal of attention, the prices being reasonable and competitive. Hand-printed Bengal silks in dress lengths, scarves, and handkerchiefs were found to have increased in popularity.

There was also an increase in the samples of condiments, tinned fruit, rice, tea, nuts, cigars, etc., which were sold. Tinned mangoes were exhibited. The products of one firm were unsatisfactory, but another Indian manufacturer was able to market tinned mangoes of good quality at cheap prices, and importers are considering taking up this line.

The report remarks that other new foodstuffs exhibits included very hot mango pickle, sarsaparilla pickles, jackfruit jam, banana fig, etc. These were, however, found to be entirely unsuitable to European tastes.

DIPLOMA OF SOAP TECHNOLOGY

Training Course At Benares Hindu University

The Soap Technology section in the Benares Hindu University was started in the year 1921, and was organised on a semi-commercial basis under the supervision of Dr. N. N. Godbole and Mr. A. N. Ghosh both trained soap industrialists from Germany. The work started with casual students coming from various parts of the country and the number of such ex-students (casual) has become quite large and many of these are engaged in factories. It was in the year 1933 that the special diploma course in soap technology was sanctioned by the Government. Passed students of the Diploma Course are always getting provided in Industrial concerns as analytical chemists or manufacturing experts in all parts of India, viz., Tomco, Godrej, Mysore, Himani, Sisir, Nasco etc.

The diploma students of 1938 who are busy at work both in the laboratory and in the workshops are seven in number. They are all post-graduate students, and represent all parts of India. The work of the diploma course is of a very high standard involving lot of analytical, technical, mechanical and commercial work. The department is fitted with all types of semi-commercial machines and machinery for soaps and allied chemical industries, such as preparation of candles, and waxes, oil expression and filtration, distillation of scents, manufacture of cosmetics, phenyles, ink, carbon paper etc., besides an equipment for a modern toilet soap factory. For soap boiling besides 4 open pans there is steam boiling pan of 6 ton capacity. The students and members of the staff are seen on the platform of the steam pan at work.

Besides teaching and training the students the section is selling finished products worth 25,000 rupees per annum, making it practically self-supporting. The business activities are necessarily limited because the department is a part of an academic body. Further there is no special grant for running this department on a big scale, the main objects here being teaching and training. As a matter of fact this soap section could be conducted as a separate unit so that it might be able to organise itself as an industry in India, and might become the centre of Indian soap manufactures' activities.

Some of the products which are getting a good support are Shikekai soap, creamlaid shaving stick, 151 washing soap, Eu-de-cologne, Shikekai hair oil etc. This industrial section of the University is really an object lesson to other Universities and centres of education.

Working Class Cost Of Living In Bombay

In July 1938 the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100 was 106, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by three points to 115.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING IN AHMEDABAD

In June 1938 the woking class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 71, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The Index number for food articles advanced by one point to 60.

In June 1938 the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 71, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained unchanged at 65.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

In June 1938 the wholesale prices index number with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 100, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles was 103, being one point higher than in the preced-

(Continued in Col. 4).

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INDIAN VIEW-POINT AT WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

Permanent Peace Impossible Without Freedom For Nations

That the delegation should not spend the time at its disposal using the conference as a mere platform for agitational speeches about the necessity for Indian freedom, but should try to show that the problem of India's freedom is intimately connected with the subject under discussion is one of the points to be emphasised by the delegates representing India at the World Youth Congress.

A meeting of the Indian delegates was held on August 1, at London and it was suggested that Mr. Meherally and Mr. A. Bose should be leader and secretary respectively of the delegation.

It was agreed at the meeting that they should argue along the lines that the organization of permanent peace is impossible without freedom of peoples. "The Indian National Congress's decisions on foreign policy should be popularised and supported and India's concern for peace emphasised.

To join in any attack on the League of Nations would be to assist the forces of international reaction. It should however be pointed out on appropriate occasions that the support of peoples was essential to make the authority of the League potent. In countries like India, the League at present did not evoke enthusiasm or command support not because people were opposed to the basic ideas of the League or to international organisation but because the representation at Geneva was not by representatives of the Indian people but of the British Government."

On the question of what is to be the form of control over international colonial areas, it was decided that all proposals for the "redistribution of colonies" or for the control of colonies by international mandate should be opposed.

SELF-DETERMINATION

"It is suggested that as an alternative policy the delegates should argue much along these lines. Throughout the principle of self-determination should be emphasised as the basis on which alone the future of colonial countries could be considered. The problem is one of taking steps to make the principle of self-determination operative. The really effective factor in this is the awakening in the areas themselves. Therefore we should address ourselves at once to the task of creating the conditions in which such a demand could become powerful. Full civil liberties, particularly the right of organisation for labour, the end of forced labour, the abolition of poll taxes and colour legislation, the elimination of racial discrimination and of privileges for whites should be campaigned for in the ruling countries and in the subject areas. This and not the mandate plan is the immediate task."

Fight Federation Tooth & Nail

Appeal At Cawnpore Muslim Conference

CAWNPORE, Aug. 15.

The District Muslim Political Conference commenced its session at the Halim Muslim College under the presidency of Nawab Muhammed Ismail Khan, President of the U. P. Muslim League.

In the course of his presidential address Nawab Ismail Khan deplored the formation of community organisations among Muslims. Continuing the President warned the Muslim workers of a conspiracy to separate them from their community. Trade Union membership was not tabooed but Muslim Workers should be primarily League Members.

He advised Muslims to join the Muslim National Guard which was not based on hatred and enmity. But on the principle of self-defence and was formed to combat the Congress Mass Contact Programme.

Proceeding Nawab Ismail Khan said that since acceptance of office the Congress had made no attempt to conciliate the minorities as had been done in Moslem provinces. Although the Congress affirmed its determination to fight the Federation, its leaders appeared to be negotiating for a compromise.

Muslims must fight the introduction of Federation in order to protect their culture, religion and language which would then be under the influence of Hindus, forming the majority community in the Federation. Muslims could not countenance the suggestion of a constituent assembly unless their rights were guaranteed.

The president informed the conference that Mr. Jinnah has been invited to attend the world Moslem Conference to be held in Egypt to discuss the problem of Muslims in Palestine.—A. P.

Tarapur Supports Tenancy Legislation

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. V. V. Dandekar, M. L. A., Palghar, addressed a public meeting held in the hall of Mr. Balvantrao Patil at Tarapur. Mr. Dandekar explained to the audience the rural reconstruction programme of the Bombay Government which principally consists of prohibition, tenancy legislation and debt redemption. He also explained the limitations under which the Congress accepted office. The audience was fully satisfied with the policy and the programme of the Government. Tarapur thus gives full support to tenancy Legislation.

AGITATION FOR LINGUISTIC PROVINCES A TRAP?

Thungabhadra Project, Foremost Need

(From Our Own Correspondent).

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The public of Bellary generally believe that the Thungabhadra project is the foremost need of the district, which would lead to a permanent solution of the problem of perpetual famine and that the agitation for separate linguistic provinces is a trap intended to satisfy the self-interests of the Andhras and the Karnatakas. The Public Prosecutor of Bellary recently expressed that linguistic provinces would spell disaster and sow seeds of dissension among the long united people of the district, who would be dismembered by the Andhras and the Karnatakas. Of the estimated income of about Rs. 7 crores for the proposed Andhra province, a sum of Rs. 1½ crores would be lost, if prohibition were introduced. Of the Rs. 5½ crores left the Andhras would not certainly be willing to launch on such a costly scheme as the Tungabhadra Project which required an outlay of Rs. 10 crores, and undertake a heavy and running liability. The Karnatakas would find it difficult to commit themselves to the project with their meagre finances. Thus it is argued that the question of the Tungabhadra Project was bound to be shelved again and probably ignored by the Andhras and the Karnatakas. A strong plea is being put forward for the dropping of the linguistic provinces idea for the present and concentrating every effort on the early realisation of the Tungabhadra Project.

At a meeting of the Malabar District Economic Council attended by the Collector, the heads of departments and most of the Malabar representatives in the Madras Legislative Assembly and Council, several members brought to the notice, the question of unemployment, taxation and other problems. It was urged that, to solve the problem of unemployment to some extent at least, waste lands should be provided free for cultivation, irrespective of ownership by Government or private landlords and that assessments should be levied on those lands only after a period of cultivation. The Economic Council had at its disposal an allotment of over a lakh of rupees, and the members wanted the amount to be spent as early as possible so that it might not lapse to the Government. The Collector gave them proper assurance.

FRENCH STUDENTS IN MADRAS

Under a new scheme of the French Government, to enable students in high schools and universities to make contact with men and conditions in French colonies a party of ten students from France arrived in Madras last week by the French steamer "Le cont de Lisle." They are proceeding to Indo-China and form part of a group of 40 students who stood first in a competitive examination in various subjects open to High School and university students. As a prize of their success, they were offered by the French Government a free voyage to any French colony on board a French steamer. The ten students who have come to Madras are on their way to Indo-China while the remaining 30 students have chosen French Africa and Madagascar.

INCOME-TAX AMENDING BILL

Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Criticism

The Chairman of the Bombay Piece-goods Native Merchants' Association in the course of a communication to the Second Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, Simla, on Income-Tax Amendment Bill, 1938, writes:—

The various modifications suggested by my Committee in the present Income-tax Act are as follows:

CLAUSE 9. This clause amends Sec. 9 of the Act and my Committee submits that provisions should be made for not calculating the income of the portions of the property occupied by an assessee for the purposes of his residence, just as in the case of portions occupied for business, while computing the total income of the assessee.

CLAUSE 14. By this amendment the assessee is sought to be charged on accrual basis i.e. for the income that he is entitled to receive. My Committee fails to understand as to why this amendment should have been sought to be included as such income will always be assessible, when the income is actually received.

CLAUSE 17. For Sec. 17 of the present Act a new section is proposed to be substituted as worded in the Draft Bill. This matter has engaged serious attention of the Committee and it appears that the assessees in general are doubtful as to its equitability. My Committee, however, would suggest to provide in the section that if the wife inherits or receives as a gift property movable or immovable from her father or any relative other than the husband or the husband transfers property to his wife for adequate consideration or for agreement to live apart her such income should not be added to the income of her husband, and that the tax on such income should be charged to the wife separately as a separate assessee only.

CLAUSE 22. Hereby, it is proposed to introduce in India the system of compulsory return with notice by advertisement. My Committee would repeat that though such a provision exists in the United Kingdom Act, it cannot successfully be operated in this Country, as with a low percentage of literacy, the average assessee cannot be expected to know the provision of the law and decide for himself whether or not he is an assessee and is bound to make a return of himself.

CLAUSES 25 & 39. My Committee strongly opposes to the last para of Sub-Clause 2 viz. "and a loss arising in the previous years for the assessment for the years 1939-40, 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44 respectively shall be carried forward only for one, two, three, four and five years respectively". When the losses are thus allowed by gradation basis, it seems grossly inequitable and inconsistent that by virtue of Clause 39(1)c it is proposed to give power to examine books of an assessee for a period of past six years from the beginning of 1939-40 assessment, who, in the opinion of the Income-Tax Officer has escaped assessment or who has been charged at too low a rate or who has been granted excessive relief for the purpose of re-assessing him. At the outset, my Committee would state that many merchants do not preserve books for six years and consequently a sudden change in the Act in this manner would cause great hardship and trouble.

JOINT HINDU FAMILY. My Committee has instructed me to draw your attention to the question of undivided Hindu Family. The amending Act seems to take no notice of the recommendation of the Income-Tax Enquiry Committee Report on the point. It may be conceded with force that the total income of a Hindu Joint Family is not the income of one adult member, and it should not be charged as such. In many Hindu Joint Families, there are more than two adult members in the family, and so, even if the income was divided into two as suggested by the Income-Tax Enquiry Report it would only afford a partial concession. In the alternative, it would mean that the Joint Family should dissolve themselves as tenants in common to avoid this unnecessary hardship of income-tax on peacefully living Hindu Joint Family, and thus, it will be a indirect deadly blow to the system of Joint Family existing amongst Hindus for hundreds of years.

WORLI B. D. D. CHAWLS

Alleged Communalism

A storm is brewing in the Worli B. D. D. Chawls. The storm signals were observable at a meeting organised under the auspices of the Worli Young Men's Association on Sunday night.

The meeting was organised to protest against certain grievances in the chawls and to plead for reform.

Dr. Govande presided over the meeting.

He criticised the element of communalism in letting out the chawls at Worli.

At the suggestion of some members Mr. Anklesaria was elected to the chair.

But certain opposition leader still continued his defiance and wanted to address, defying the Chair, but his voice was drowned in the protests that followed.

Finding the atmosphere uncongenial for the conduct of the meeting, Mr. Bolan announced that he would not take any responsibility for the further conduct of the meeting.

Knots of members of the audience began discussing when rain intervened and the meeting ended.

It is stated while Government peons who are being settled in Worli according to the new policy of Government, that who belonged to a particular community were settled in a separate chawls. Members belonging to the Depressed Classes were sent to Sewri and no place was provided for them at Worli chawls in spite of the announced policy.

Much discontent prevails on various other issues.

SAVARKAR'S APPEAL TO BURMA

POONA, Aug. 14.

"The Hindus whose interests are religiously, culturally and politically allied with the interests of Burma, cannot fail to side with their Burma-Budhistic sister nation against any aggrandisement by a non-Hindu adversary," observed Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of a statement to the Press on the recent Burmese-Muslim riot in Rangoon.

"While deploring the recent riot in Rangoon in general", continued Mr. Savarkar, and the consequent loss of life and property, I assure our Buddhist co-religionists in Burma on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha that all Sanghatanist Hindus in India share their indignation at the calumnious attacks levelled against them.

"Another danger to be guarded against is the alarming increase in the number of Burmese girls who unwittingly associate with or marry Moslems but whose progeny is then systematically and legally claimed by and converted to Mahomedanism and brought up in anti-Buddhistic spirit. This process, if allowed to go on unchecked, will soon break up the racial, religious nd cultural homogeneity of Burmese Nation and divide it as happened in the case of India and, mainly through the same process, into two antagonistic camps as Moslem Burma and Buddhistic Burma. It is high time that our Buddhist co-religionists wake up to the seriousness of this danger.

"I exhort the Hindus in Burma to side with our Burmese co-religionists and sympathise with their national aspirations".—United Press.

SYMBOL OF IRISH UNITY

DUBLIN, (By Air Mail).

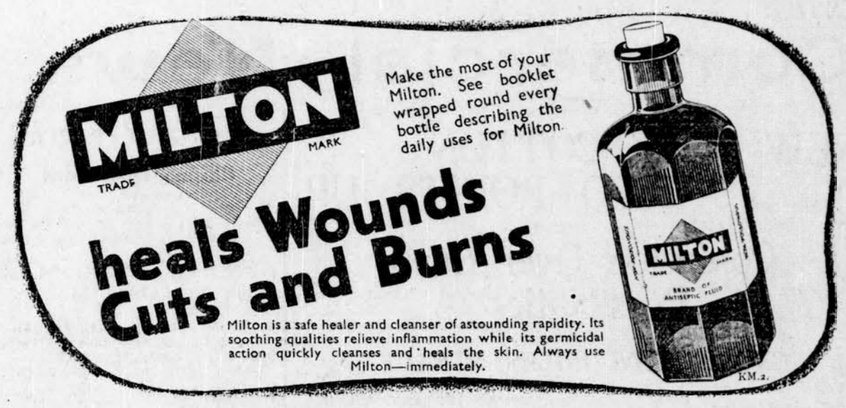
The name of the famous Irish patriot, Mr. Tom Mitchell, who was an Ulster Protestant, will be commemorated by the De Valera Government in a singularly striking way.

The new fortifications at Spike Island, near Cork, which had just been taken over from the British authorities, will be renamed Mitchell Island. It was here that Mr. Mitchell, an Ulster Protestant, was imprisoned for his abortive rebellion.

Other coastal forts, Carlisle, Camden and Temple breedy will be renamed Hurley, Schaen and Lunch after the names of I.R.A. leaders. This is one of Mr. De Valera's methods to symbolise for all time the unity of Ireland, which no form of partition can ever destroy.

Mountjoy prison will also be renamed after one of the Irish rebellion in 1916.—United Press.

Mr. George David Walker, M.L.A., Central, has been nominated to the Standing Committee for Roads for the financial year 1938-39.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Blow-For-Blow To War-Makers

Soviet Determined To Answer Fascist Challenge

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

In giant meetings in every town and village, in every factory and collective farm, the wave of protest against the provocations of the Japanese imperialists on the Far Eastern border of the U.S.S.R. continued to-day.

Resolutions unanimously adopted at these meetings show clearly what the Fascists can expect should they continue to encroach on the Soviet frontiers.

Red Army men of the Kiev Military District declared to-day:

"Let the Japanese Samurai and their agents know that the Soviet country and its heroic people are always ready to give blow for blow to the war-makers."

Forty thousand workmen, meeting at the Moscow Automobile Plant, have unanimously asked the Government not to let the provocations remain unanswered.

"Let the Fascists get a taste of the strength and power of our Fatherland on their hides" they say. "Let them know the strength and the moral and political unity of the Soviet people.

"We assure the Government that we are ready at the first call to take arms in hand and ruthlessly smash the enemy on its own territory."

Twenty thousand workers of Dnepropetrovsk have called upon —"all fighters of our glorious Red Army and Navy to guard strongly the frontiers of the first Socialist State in the world."

Two thousand Tashkent workers employed in the agricultural machine building factory there have pledged themselves to consolidate their forces still more strongly round the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government and to overfulfil the plans for the third and fourth quarters of the present year.

DON COSSACKS ANGRY

The indignation of the Don Cossacks is beyond description. Huge meetings held everywhere condemn the attackers. A resolution passed at one of these meetings reads:—

"To-day we have finished harvesting and in an organised manner we shall start to sow our winter crops and to begin to plough. We are engaged in peaceful labour, but we shall keep our horses and our rifles in readiness. We shall come to the defence of our Socialist fatherland on the first call of the Party and the Government."

SAFEGUARD PEACE

Joining in this gigantic demonstration, the medical workers of Moscow's hospitals declare that they will fulfil Stalin's advice to be always in a state of mobilised readiness.

Thousands of other resolutions echo Stalin's words that the Soviet Union stands for peace and for safeguarding the cause of peace.

TRUTH ABOUT KASHMIR

(Continued from page 6)

sympathetic towards the popular demand for responsible Government by the politically-awakened people of the State. Inclusion of such parts of Chinese Turkistan as are bordering on the Kashmir frontier in the Union of the Soviet of the Socialist Russia a few years back as also the present Sino-Japanese conflict have forced the British Government to be more cautious about the popular political movement in the State. It is, therefore, a pity that even their own brethren in British India and the leaders of the progressive parties there should remain apathetic to evince no appreciable interest in the affairs of the people of Kashmir.

Kashmir is a wonderland not only because of its superb climate, beautiful mountainous scenery, lakes and glaciers, but also because of the indefinable temperaments of its people. In awakening the State's people from the deep slumber of political backwardness it has led the way. For immediately after the political disturbances in 1931 many North Indian States throbbed with new life and vigour. Kashmir people of different faith belong to the same race and have the same blood running in their veins. The differences born of different faiths they profess are only superficial. Their economic and political life is closely knit together. They are proud of their ancient past and they fully realise that they have to enjoy a bright future in years to come. No one should, therefore, feel surprised if after some years of communal tension the people of the State steal a march over the rest of India in establishing national unity for achieving the independence of their motherland. Then will the world realise the value of spiritual greatness of Kashmir which is no way less than its geographical importance and political status because it abuts on three empires.

(CONCLUDED)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

PALGHAR, (By Mail).

A public meeting was held at K. Mahim in the Ram Temple under the presidency of Sjt. Janardan Pandurang Raut, member of the District Local Board. Sjt. V. V. Dandekar, B.A. LL. B. M.L.A. addressed on the achievements of the Bombay Government during the last year. He explained to the audience the rural reconstruction programme of the Government for the economic uplift of the agriculturists and labourers who form 80 per cent of the population. Sjt. Dandekar explained the main provisions of tenancy legislation and the Debt Redemption Bill and asked the audience if they have any doubt. The people were thoroughly satisfied with the discussion. Sjt. Shantaram Patil moved a resolution supporting the Tenancy Legislation and Sjt. Baburao Raut seconded it. The resolution was passed unanimously. Sjt. V. V. Dandekar requested the audience to strengthen the Congress by enlisting members.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, Aug. 13

Messrs. Gordhandas and Co. have received the following report:—

FOREIGN MARKETS

New York: The much-awaited Bureau Report was published on the 8th instant. The estimate proved to be larger than the general expectation, and the market declined under pressure of stop-loss orders. During the middle of the week there was a slight rally on reports of boll-weevil infestation. It is stated that after the compilation of the figures on the 1st instant nearly 10 lac bales have deteriorated. It is also believed that if spot prices in the Southern markets decline below 8.27 mandatory loan would come into operation.

Loan or no loan, the cotton growing countries are faced with a problem. The mills and merchants are assured of a colossal supply, but the demand is poor. It will take a pretty long time to make the necessary adjustment. If the American Government grants loan on the present crop, the decline may be checked. But there is little hope for the price to move up. Even if the price goes over 9 cents there is a possibility of loan cotton coming out. This suggests that normally cotton will fluctuate within a narrow range, and speculative interest will become negligible.

Liverpool: Following the decline in the New York market the Liverpool market lost 1" points during the week under review. Trading in piecegoods and yarn is discouraging, but it is expected that lower prices will stimulate some demand.

LOCAL MARKETS

Cotton: During the week under review the local market lost Rs. 8 1/2. On Monday before the publication of the Report the market was very steady around Rs. 163, but it gradually worked lower to Rs 154/8 to-day. The larger crop estimate has again unnerved the bull. Luckily there is very little outside business, otherwise the market would have declined further. The nervousness still prevails, and lack of export demand renders the position more serious. Inquiry from Japan is moderate, but local mills are quiet. Lancashire show a little interest, but the demand from the Continent is very poor.

Tenders against the Broach July/August contract total 65,650 bales till the 12th instant. The difference between the old and new contract is Rs. 14.

The progress of the monsoon is favourable so far. Damage by heavy downpour is reported from certain parts, but that does not affect the cotton growing districts. The standing crops are in good condition in all the districts.

In the local cloth market the demand is moderate. Clearances are slow, but steady. Up-country centres, however, report dull conditions.

The situation appears very pessimistic. The loan may check the decline in America, and consequently in the local market, but chances for a rise are very few. Any rise would be temporary, and we prefer selling on rallies.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Confusion Over Loan Possibilities

CROSS RATE RULES STEADY

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The cotton was active on scattered buying but confusion over cotton loan possibilities checked the ardour. Some local support caused better tendency, although movements were restricted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

General business on the London Stock Exchange was poor. Prices in Home Industrials show the downward trend, and Internationals showed narrow fluctuations. Rubber shares were easier.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug. 15.

Previous closing	8.13
To-day's opening	8.12
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	8.15
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

Previous closing	4.58
To-day's opening	4.55
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.55
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 141
April May 1939	Rs. 155-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 15.

The New York cotton was moderately active on scattered buying but confusion over cotton loan possibilities checked enterprise, movements being very restricted.

The trading in October commenced at 8.12 i.e. one point lower than last closing. Prices declined slightly on lower outside cables but later developed better tendency on local support with the price ruling round 8.14.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Broach April/May after opening at Rs. 154-10 declined to Rs. 154-2. Later, the market improved somewhat and Broach closed at Rs. 155-2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.23/8.22) 8.12/8.12
December (8.29/8.29) 8.21/8.20
January (8.29/8.29) 8.21/8.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

American October (4.58) 4.53
American January (4.67) 4.62
Egyptian November (6.67) 6.57
Egyptian January (6.86) 6.77

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 15.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£19 1/2 sellers) £19 5/8 sellers
Dunlop August (£22) £22 1/2
Lightning August (£20 1/2) £20 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 13/16 value) 7 11/16 buyers
Forward October December (7 7/8 paid and value) 7 13/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£193 3/4 buyers £194 sellers. Barely steady) £192 1/2 buyers £193 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£14 1/8 buyers £14 3/16 sellers. Easier) £14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£45 1/4 to £46 1/4) £45 1/2 to £46
Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 15.

U S Common New Stock (dol 56 5/8) dol 57
General Motors (dol 43 3/4) dol 44 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33) dol 33 1/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug. 15.

Previous closing	4.87 1/4
To-day's opening	4.87 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.87 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 15.

Previous closing	4.87.12
To-day's opening	4.87.18
To-day's closing	4.87.31

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 15.

Previous closing	178.88
To-day's opening	178.88
To-day's closing	178.89

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 15.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.87.18 and then improved to 4.87.28 on scattered support, subsequently reacting on further support.

Franc opened at 178.88 and then continued steady.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.337) 13.334
New York on Bombay (36.41) 36.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 3/4) 0.90 7/8
London on Milan (92.62) 92.60
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-2-9) £7-2-8
Silver (19 9/16d) 19 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators sold. Poor support. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 15.

Spot	19 9/16d) 19 7/16d—1/8
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 5/16d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 15.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-9) £7-2-9

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 15.

SILVER

Silver ready	51	3	0
Silver Bhadarva	51	2	0
Silver Asho	51	0	0

GOLD

Gold ready	36	1	6
Gold Bhadarva	36	1	3
Gold Asho	36	1	0
Sovereign	23	8	0

WHEAT

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Wheat September	3	15	6
Wheat January	4	1	6
Wheat	3	2	0
Linseed September	7	1	3
Linseed May	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October 64 and Dec 61 1/2. Prices eased on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by large weekly shipments and heavy port stocks.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 15.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with Sept. at 0.61 3/8. Prices showed easier tendency on scattered local buying and the lack of export enquiry with the rate easing to 0.61 1/8.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-15 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday Aug. 3	£94 1/2
Thursday Aug. 4	£94 1/2
Friday August 5	£94 1/2
Monday August 8	£94 1/2
Tuesday August 9	£94 1/2
Wednesday August 10	£94 1/2
Thursday August 11	£94 1/2
Friday August 12	£94 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, Aug. 15.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 3/4) £99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£108) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 3/4) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106) £106

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 1/2) £75 1/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/4) £103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/8) £105 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114) £113 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 15.

The London Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

Giltedged securities remained neglected. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-6) 12-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 58-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Elec Music Industry (12-3) 12-3
Princhin Johnson (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-7 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-6) 65
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£3') £31
Dunlop Rubber (27-10 1/2) 27-6
Unilever Ordinary (38-6) 37-9
Ford Motors (17-9) 17-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£52 5/8) £52
British American Tobacco Ordinary (103-9) 103-1 1/2
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-7 1/2) 140-0
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Distillers (98-3) 97
Bredford Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-9) 38-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (31-4 1/2) 31-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-3) 19-9
Inter Nickels (dol 49 1/8) dol 49 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (47-6) 46-3

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (38-9) 38-0
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-1 1/2) 28-9
Gule Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-1 1/2) 29-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 55-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17) £17
Associated Portland Cement (80-0) 79-4 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (106-3) 103-9
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (107-6) 105-7 1/2
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-6
Shell Transport (91-3) 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£38 3/8) £37 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£38 7/8) £38 1/4
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£14 1/8) £14 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£129) £129
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/4) £74 1/4

BETTER DISPOSITION ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Quietly Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, Aug. 15.

On the Stock Exchange European events dominated all sections and prices at the outset were marked down in the anticipation of offerings, but as these failed to materialise to any extent and with New York sending steady advices, the better disposition finally prevailed and some earlier losses were partially recovered.

Foreign exchanges were quieter although French franc continued to be offered against purchases of gold.

Wall Street opened steady and then was quietly firm.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Aug. 15.

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 64

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Quiet: Coals Easier

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

In the share market jutes ruled quiet after the week-end and only a limited business was put through. Coals generally ruled easier. Teas were rather dull. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. The speculative issues displayed further weakness to-day on heavy selling pressure while other industrials remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 99; 31 /2 per cent loan 1947/50 106/10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 103/7; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/11 small lot.

Railway:—Hoshiarpur Doab 99/8.

Cottons:—Howrah "A" pref 192 small lot; Kesoram 6/10; New Victoria pref 4/2 small lots.

Coals:—Aldih 4/5; Bhalgora 4/5; Burrakur 13/8; Deoli 7/1; Equitable 36/2; Hurriladih 16/11; Katras Jherriah 25/8; New Beerbhoom 18/14; Raneegunge 33/3; Talcher 1/5.

Jutes:—Alliance pref 98/8 small lots; Barnagore 115 small lot; Dalhousie 273/8; Delta pref 122; Howrah 44; Hukumchand 6/8; Lawrence 328; National 18/10; Reliance 56; Standard 215 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn 6/7; Consolidated tin 5/7; Indian copper 2/5; Rhodesia copper 1/6; Dalmia cement ordy 10/4 small lot; defd 3/2 small lot; pref 89; Frank Ross 4/12; Bengal telephone ordy 18/9; Patna electric 15/4; Arthur Butler 10; Burn and Co., ordy 242; Hukumchand steel ordy 8/2; defd 2; Indian iron and steel 39/13; Indian Malleable casting defd 2/4; Marshalls 1/12; Saran Eng. 5/10; Steel corpn pref 85; B. I. Corpn ordy 3/4; pref 155/8; Dunlop rubber 2nd pref 97 small lot; Indian cables 12/8; Indian rubber manufacturing 20/8; ex rights; Rohtas industries ordy 24; Indo-Burma petroleum ord 113/8; Orient paper 6/15; Humayaun property defd 1/5; Midnapore zemindary 82/8; Assam saws 1/2; Borocath timber 10/14; Buland 12/4; Samastipore 5/7 small lot; South Bihar pref 146;

Tea:—Ledo 173.

Debenture:—5 per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust 110/12 small lot.—A. P.

BOMBAY TAILORS ORGANISE

Working Committee Formed

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting of the tailors of Bombay was held at Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Sunday, at 7 p.m., Mr Nand Kishore presided.

At the outset the president explained the aims and objects of the meeting and the Union, and appealed to those present to join the Union and strengthen it.

Messrs. N.J. Bulsara, A.R. Qureshi Mohd. Sheriff, Nawab. A. Fernandez, Abbasi and others —all tailors—spoke at the meeting on the grievances of the tailors in Bombay and exhorted the tailors to join the Union.

A working committee of twenty members was formed at the meeting. The committee was authorised to elect its office-bearers.

To Congratulate Mayor And Sheriff

The President and members of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will present their congratulations to Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy and Mr. Mohemedbhoy T. Rowjee on their appointment as the Mayor and Sheriff respectively of Bombay to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m., at the office of the Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Cholera In Afghanistan

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

It is learnt that the Iran Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that, cholera has broken out in Afghanistan, instructions have been issued to Iranian frontier posts to make careful examination of travellers and to impose quarantine restrictions. — United Press

The Government of Madras have drafted a Bill to provide for the disposal of the balance to the credit of the Minor Ports Fund in the province of Madras. The Bill be introduced in the ensuing session of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

NEW WEAPON TO BEAT DOWN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 7).

be asked to shoot down Indians themselves or others, who were not their enemies. Was he expected after saying all this to appeal to his countrymen to join the army? The British Empire, he declared, was the greatest threat to 'pacifism' in the world. Britain was like an old woman, who had lost her courage and sat brooding over her disintegrating Empire. (Cries of "nonsense" from European benches).

Mr. Satyamurthi continued: Nobody not even Great Britain herself, knew what her foreign policy was. How then could Indians fight for her?

MONSTROUS MEASURE.

Opposing the Bill Sardar Sant Singh referred to the last war and reminded the House of the broken promises made by Great Britain and asked why India should join Great Britain in the next war. Loyalty, he said does not mean slavery or slavish submission to bureaucrats. There are circumstances, when eminent jurists, justify the revolt against established order. The functions of the State, he declared, are not to close the mouths and tongues of the people, nor merely to maintain order. Loyalty can arise, only when the function of the Government is performed in the interests and for the welfare of the people. Continuing, he pointed out that the Bill had nothing to do with the problem of strengthening the defences of India against foreign invasion. He characterised the Bill as a monstrous and most mischievous one. He wanted to know why this Bill was brought, when there was no war and no enlistment for a war. If the Punjab Government felt the need for such a measure, it was for them to legislate.

LIBEL ON INDIAN PEASANTRY.

Mr. Noor Ahmed (Nominated Punjab Official) claimed to speak as a realist, who was in touch with villages for nine months in the year. He said that the peasantry welcomed such a measure (derisive laughter). Mr. Satyamurthi, he said, comes from an academic level far higher than the peasantry. The Bill according to him was being side-tracked It was meant against a class of irresponsible unscrupulous and hired people who did not know what 'pacifism' was (ironical cheers). He appealed to the Muslim League to support the Bill, which according to him, was in the interest of the poor people whom the League represented. The masses, he said, welcomed a war as the resulting increase in prices would be beneficial to them. He doubted whether peace in plenty and prosperity would fall to India's share if the British Empire collapsed. How could there be Indianisation of the Army in India if people were to be led away from enlistment. He felt that the Bill was a necessity and one which every right thinking man should support.

THINK TEN TIMES BEFORE SUPPORTING IT.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Chaudhury, opposing the Bill, pointed out that the Bill was of such vital importance that everybody should think ten times before supporting it.

It not only curtailed the liberty of public speech and the liberty of the press, but it even went further and curtailed the right of private speeches and expression of opinions in private places. Why should this Bill come into force at once in the Punjab first, he asked. Was it because the Punjab had the lowest mentality? He characterised it as the outcome of British policy which ever since the advent of the British in India, had been adverse to Muslim interests. He appealed to all to look at the past before supporting the Bill which aimed at penalising the cherished ambition that not a drop of Indian blood should be shed for Imperialism.

Mr. Umar Ali Shah in the course of his speech referred to the conflict that had arisen between the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, namely 'pacifism' and non-violence and the present day tendencies towards violence.

INDIA DOES NOT WANT WAR.

Mr. V. V. Gadgil opposing the Bill declared that India as a whole, including the Punjab, did not want wars, which advanced the imperial aims of Britain, but that India was ready to fight in a just war and one to protect the shores of India. The Bill, according to him, had been brought forward to help a war, which appeared to have been visualised by the Army Department. Why should India be jeopardised?

The last world war, he pointed out, was to have made the world safe for Democracy, but it had only resulted in autocracy and British hypocrisy. The British Empire, he emphasised, had outlived its utility. He had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug. 15.

B I S N s.s. Gambhira of 3196 reg tons Capt H S Graham arrived on 13th inst. from Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports and Calicut with general cargo

L Edward's s.s. Tungsha of 3391 reg tons Capt J Williamsen arrived from Oslo via Brevik Gothenburg Hamburg Antwerp Rotterdam Suez Aden Karachi with general cargo.

Volkart Bros s.s. Hoegh Transporter of 2865 reg tons Capt O Tindakl arrived from Vancouver via American Ports and Colombo with general cargo

L Triestino s.s. Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons Capt G Fabris arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports and Aden with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

L Triestino s.s. Volki 3051 reg tons Capt S D C Bei sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo

L Triestino s.s. Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons Capt G Fabris sailed for Shanghai via Colombo Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gambhira of 3196 reg tons Capt H S Graham sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 15-8-38.

S S Sumatra (LT) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S Kiato (JF) for Navlakhi Calicut Cochin and Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 15.

1 Volpi 3061 Colombo 15-8 L Triestino
3 Tungsha 3391 Cochin 16-8 L Edwards
4 Soudan 3477 Yokohama 18-8 M M
5 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 21-8 K Nixon
7 Castalia 4171 Liverpool 18-8 Anchor Line
8 Bhamo 2974 Port Said 20-8 K Devchand
11 City of Durban 3672 Liverpool 17-8 K Nixon
15 Peebles 3068 Liverpool 19-8 Graham
16 Takliwa 3742 Durban 17-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barala 1899 Persian Gulf, 17-8 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 18-8 M M
5 Janaki 530 M Coast 16-8 Malabar Steamship
7 Gambhira 3196 Karachi 15-8 M M
9 Gurna 3228 Karachi 16-8 M M
10/11 Hoegh Transports 2865 P Gulf 17-8 Volkart Bros.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Goalpara 3216 Rangoon 20-8 M M
K Rizwani 3306 N F 24-8 T Morrison
G Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 15-8 Merchant S N
C/R Vita 1955 NF NF M M
N/O Baroda 1881 NF NF M M
Q Rahamani 3291 NF NF T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Warfield 31-8-38 M M
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-9-38 P and O S N
Carthage 19-8-38 P and O S N
Comerin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 17-8-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 21-8-38 K Nixon
Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line
Clan Ranald 15-8-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Kota Gede 30-8-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 19-8-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Canton 5-9-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 22-8-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 26-8-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Sumatra 16-8-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Hakusan Maru 10-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-8-38 N K Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 17-8-38 O S Kaisya
Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 18-8-38 M M
Varela 20-8-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 20-8-38 M M
Tairea 3-9-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalavihar 18-8-38 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN

Gazana 21-8-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gambhira 12-8-38 M M
Chyebassa 26-8-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Kunshima Maru 19-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Nalgora 21-8-38 M M
Reichenfels 18-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 31-8-38 M M
Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N
Stratamore 27-8-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 2-9-38 K Nixon
Peebles 19-8-38 Grahams Trading
City of Durban 15-8-38 K Nixon
Castalia 27-8-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Reichenfels 29-8-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Khios 24-8-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 28-8-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 17-8-38 Volkart Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 14-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 18-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino
Kidderpore 3-9-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 13-9-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 18-8-38 M M
Barala 17-8-38 M M
Barpeta 24-8-38 M M
Sumatra 16-8-38 L Triestino

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 31-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Bhamo 20-8-38 K Devchand

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 25-8-38 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Goalpara 20-8-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-9-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Kunishima Maru 14-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Gurna 16-8-38 M M
Castalia 18-8-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 21-8-38 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Netravati 13-8-38
S S Cathay (boats) 13-8-38
S S Vita 13-8-38
S S Gurna 15-8-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 15.

S S City of Beneras for Liverpool: 60 bales raw wool B Harbham.

S S Peebles for Liverpool: 1350 bags gr nut oil cake E M Mistry; 2666 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta; 560 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta

For London: 4950 bags gr nut oil cake E M Mistry; 54 bags gum N Muljee.

S S City of Durban for Manchester: 616 bags myrabollam H Bhagwandas; 50 bales raw cotton C Jairam.

S S Castalia for Manchester: 81 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 60 bags turmeric S M Rajgor.

For Liverpool: 75 bales cotton waste C Jairam.

For Glasgow: 50 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills; 1000 bags masoor M Bhuta.

S S Soudan for Osaka: 50 bags new tin plate clippings Ali Bros; 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Los Angeles: 70 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham.

For Hongkong: 960 bags gr nut seed P Bhujangilal; 6 cases cotton piece goods E S Abdulkyum.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 303 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 70 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 300 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 200 bales raw cotton N Nagsee 200 bales raw cotton Kotak; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Langley.

IMPORTS

S S City of Durban Agent Killick Nixon from Liverpool: 50 bales old news paper; 98 bdls springs; 45 cases stone breaking material; 30 dms liquid carbolic; 60 ctns kitchup in glass; 122 cases tiles; 214 loose pneum tyres; 305 cases quaker oats; 748 bdls steel tubes; 331 dms lubg oil; 43 cases accumulators; 50 trusses union paper; 150 bdls steel springs; 217 cases cotton piece goods; 48 dms chloride of zinc; 44 bales cotton fents; 279 kegs lubg grease; 50 cases voco brake fluids; 150 cases beer; 125 loose c i cistems; 158 bdls steel bars; 288 cases machinery; 30 cases Amorphorus; 61 d/bags stearine; 38 cases dobbies; 293 cases constructional steel work; 727 loose pneum motor car outer covers; 401 bags stl keys; 50 bags sand; 100 bdls contg. iron boot protectors; 96 cases soap; 110 cases whisky; 500 bdls black sheet steel middles; 41 bdls helical springs; 40 loose stl tyres; 47 loose motor car outer tyre covers 500 loose c i spun pipes; 65 cases brass wire; 115 cases safety cartridges; 93 parcels cardboards; 45 bdls iron conduct

From Port Said: 120 bales cotton.

S S Goalpara Agent M Mackenzie from Colombo: 1750 bags copra; 50 cyl liquid chlorine

From Calicut: 100 bales raw cotton.

From Moulmein: 8339 bags rice; 50 bags white beans 63 pcs eng. squares; 122 bdls eng. scantlings; 29164 pcs teak scantlings; 1268 pcs teak planks; 953 pcs teak posts.

From Rangoon: 17572 bags rice; 100 bags chola; 50 bags peas (vatana); 328 bars p g lead; 171 cases jaggery.

From Cochin: 38 bdls rubber; 40 chests tea, 577 bales cotton; 100 cases coffee; 350 cases cashew kernels; 394 bags coconuts.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1937 to 11th August 1938		2,503,028
Same time previous season		3,098,939
Exports from 1st September 1937 to 11th August 1938	1937	1936
United Kingdom	64,845	80,401
Continent	269,707	394,033
China	84,914	44,000
Japan	654,700	1,535,814
Coast Ports	62,366	41,469
U. S. A.	525	6,910
	1,137,057	2.104,627
Total exports by rail, 1st September 1937 to 11th Augus 1938		379,395
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1937 to 11th August 1938		1,013,566
Same period last year		748,460
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th August 1938		968,033
Same time last year		760,996

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from Up-country from 1st September 1937 to 4th August 1938	1,504,576
Same time previous season	2,228,995
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1937 to 28th July 1938	1,241,475
Same time previous year	2,061,204

Cotton Traders Await U. S. A. Loan Announcement

BOMBAY SELLING AND LONG LIQUIDATION

Trade Price Fixing And Covering

Bombay, Aug. 15.

New interest was lacking on the New York cotton market on Saturday where traders are generally awaiting to see if spots decline under 8.26 cents which is officially announced to be 52 per cent. of the parity. Business improvement was not impressive and the foreign political situation caused nervousness.

It is understood that a cotton loan will be considered mandatory when the average ten spot market fell below 8.26 cents. A tentative loan plan has already been prepared by the agricultural adjustment administration.

The market opened steady and advanced early on the steadiness abroad and moderate trade buying. Prices later reacted on long liquidation and local selling prompted by continued favourable weather in the South. The market declined further on Bombay selling and liquidation. Prices rallied on trade price fixing and covering. Finally renewed selling appeared and the market closed quiet.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at about the highest level at a rise of 6 points with October 8.23. Later on prices declined to 8.13 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.25c. per blc.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton closed unchanged at 8.30c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market partly recovered the sharp post-Bureau losses as the prospects of a cotton loan and increasing Weevil complaints in the South-east checked selling, but trading was limited with a tendency to await a decline in average spot prices below the level making the loan mandatory which it is believed, will be eventually achieved by hedge pressure. Meanwhile, there is considerable uncertainty over the exact loan terms and possible market's effects. At the same time, trade is somewhat sceptical whether the crop estimate has sufficiently allowed for Weevil damage. While the statistical position is unfavourable, some believe that occasional rallies are likely, coincident with crop scares.

The crop report failed to promote the anticipated improvement in textiles. Demand for goods was dull with mills apparently building up inventories. Spot demand was small but remains firm as farmers are little inclined to press sales.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with October 4.52 Bullish incentive was lacking and there was some tired liquidation and Bombay selling. Later prices recovered on Bombay buying and trade calling. Contracts were scarce and the market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 4.72d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Giza futures closed 1 to 2 points up. Uppers futures also gained one point. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

CLOTH SALES.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

Since we last wrote markets both in New York and Liverpool have been dull and featureless and values record declines of approximately 40 and 20 points respectively on balance. With turnover extremely small and operators disinclined to enter the market pending the issuance of the Government Crop Report, the small amount of liquidation and hedging encountered little resistance with the result that prices sagged.

Private crop estimates issued vary from 10,200,000 bales to 11,300,000 bales whilst the guess by 76 members of the New York Cotton Exchange was 11,380,000 bales.

Although recent weather conditions have been favourable in the Western Belt where a liberal harvest may be expected, conditions have favoured weevil activity in parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and damage from this pest is likely to be considerable. It is therefore with the greatest interest that the official estimate is awaited showing to what extent the Crop Reporting Board will discount probable weevil damage.

AVERAGE CONDITIONS.

Private reports indicate a belt-wide average condition on 1st August considerably above the ten year average for that date and it is generally believed that if no allowance were made for weevil damage above normal a belt-wide average yield of around the 1933-37 average or a crop of around 11,600,000 bales would be secured. Except in big crop years it is unusual for private estimates to assign a relatively high condition to the crop at this period of the growing season.

The weekly weather summary was again unfavourable owing to too much

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:— Partly scattered showers. Rainfall in Charleston (south Carolina) 0.48 inches and in Raleigh (North Carolina), (0.04 inches)

Central: Partly scattered showers. Rainfall in Chattanooga (Tennessee) (1.55 inches and New Orleans (Louisiana) (0.3 inches)

Western: Partly scattered showers. Rainfall in Abilene (Texas) 0.01 inches and in Dallas (Texas) 0.25 inches.

FORECAST.

Eastern: Partly cloudy.

Central: Partly scattered showers.

Western: Partly cloudy. East Texas partly cloudy to unsettled.

rain in most Central and Eastern sections, but conditions were generally favourable in the West.

The Mississippi Board reported 30 per cent weevil infestation compared with 23 per cent a week ago and 13 per cent a year ago. Owing to continued rainfall growers are unable to use chemicals and conditions east of the Mississippi River are now causing concern.

American mill sales of cloth during the past week continued below current production, buyers holding off until the official crop estimate is issued. The textile situation elsewhere is still unfavourable with the exception of Germany where the present rate of production is being well maintained.

The future trend of prices will be mainly influenced by weather now that the crop is entering the critical stage and with the possibility of increasing weevil activity present crop ideas may be very wide of the mark.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 8.13+06 (10 a.m. lowest 8.13—04 (11-40 a.m.).

Liverpool October highest 4.58—01 lowest 4.52—07.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Although traders generally bearish think they ignore constructive effect this season loan programme which differs fundamentally last seasons stop current weather somewhat better but responsible advices report continued deterioration east with some decline texas Oklahoma.

Cotton little activity easier due more favourable eastern weather and loan uncertainties Liverpool and Bombay principal sellers expect continued dull markets until loan question settled stop for hedges would sell distant months fearing jump in nears against loan level.

Market slow awaiting details probable loan which will be mandatory if southern spot price 8.268 textile quiet heaviness outside markets encouraged scattered liquidation trade moderate buyer on declines increasing weevil complaints received pending loan trading market indicated we think very favourably purchased around present levels.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their Liverpool and New York friends:—

Liverpool: "Market affected weakness Wall Street and nervousness continental situation. Lancashire trade conditions still unsatisfactory, however nearness loan level makes short side dangerous.

New York: "Average middling 7/8 inch 8.258 making loan compulsory based parity price 15.9 amount likely to be 8.27 basis middling 7/8 inch. Think market likely to go lower moderately forecast next week mostly favourable. Recent sales goods much below production."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Government will announce loan when spot price 8.26.

New York. Expect early next week announcement of loan. Primary markets around 8.25. Possibly some premium in central markets also moderate premiums for qualities above middling 7/8 and rather wide discounts below. Loan may be increased later. Although floating supply old crop may temporarily depress market below loan level farmers are unlikely to sell new crop except above loan value. Therefore purchases at present level should ultimately show very satisfactory profit. Continue to favour long position in cotton seed oil.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Tentatively estimate current season production American 11850000, foreign 16250000, all 28100000 making supply American 25250000, foreign 26028000, all 51278000. Crop developments in week balanced. Mill trends America and abroad adverse. On wheat Loan rate was minimum permissible to growers at average locations.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 13

Broach J/A 1938 opening 141 1/4 highest 141 5/8 lowest 140 3/4 closing 150 5/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 155 1/4 highest 155 7/8 lowest 154 5/8 closing 155 5/8

Oomra D/J opening 136 5/8 highest 137 1/2 lowest 136 5/8 closing 137 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 115 1/2 highest 116 lowest 115 1/2 closing 116

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 3 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 18

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 12th August	1,404
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,504,432
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,103,208
Decrease	598,776

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 13

GIZA—	
Spot	7.33—3
October	6.67+1
November	6.67+1
January	6.86+1
March	6.92+2
May	6.92+2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.98—4
October	5.84+1
November	5.84+1
January	5.83+1
March	5.84+1
May	5.85+1
July	5.88+1

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 15

Following a small decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 156/8 for Broach A/M delivery against expected opening at Rs. 155 on private reports of Washington loan announcement but so far there being no confirmation prices declined to Rs. 155/8 on general selling. The local market having no support of loans. Indian cotton is bound to sell at lower prices although present prices are unremunerative. The market is likely to be irregular awaiting American developments.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and later on was 4 points down. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 154/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	140	0	0
Broach A/M 1939	154	8	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J 1939	136	12	0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J 1939	116	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 15.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M G—					
Bengal U. P.	...	118	115	112	109
Punjab	...	118	115	112	109
Rajputana	...	118	115	112	109
Oomra No. 3	142	139	136	133	...
C. P. No. 1	151	148	145	142	...
C. P. No. 2	145	142	139	136	...
Broach No. 2	...	147	145	143	141
Punjab-Ame.	...	172	169	166	163
Surat	...	201	198	195	192
Rajpipla	...	193	190	187	184
Navsari		207	204	201	198

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Bengal Superfine	119/21
Bengal Fine	116/18
Bengal F.G.	114/16
C. P. 1	141/43
C. P. 2	136/38
Arvi	136/38
Amraoti	134/38
Ellichpur	136/38
Berar	134/33
Khandesh	128/33
Saline/Sailu	130/34
Burwah/Sanavad	134/36
Khandwa	134/35
Ha:ia/Khirkiya	134/36
Mathia	118/23
Malkapur	133/35
Broach	141/46
Punjab 4 F.	161/66
Punjab 289F.	186/196
Sindh N.T.	171/81
Kampala	259/61
Jinja	249/51
Navsari	201/03

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full pressed Bales.

	13-8-38	This Last year.	year.
Khandesh		53,882	206,281
Central India	85	50,102	338,511
Barsi and Nagar	7	150,321	174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,389	101,682
Berar	246	331,385	579, 02
Central Provinces	52	85,270	114,551
Total Oomras	390	711,290	1,515,124
Dhelera		153,571	181,794
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,399
Rajputana		16,563	97,443
Sind-Punjab	244	526,316	351,659
Broach	273	267,511	342,939
Coompta and Dharwar	2,659	82,744	74,053
Westerns-Northerns	413	28,717	40,433
Coconada		2a	165
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	7,481	21,677
American		177,893	20,194
Egyptian, African and Sudan	535	532,454	451,650
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	240
Total	4,614	2,509,046	3,107,760

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 11th Aug.

In full pressed Bales.

	13-8-38	This Last year.	year.
Europe	124	335,077	483.944
Japan and China	2,180	739,614	1,579,814
Coast Ports		62,366	41,469
Up-country by Rail		379,396	301,696
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		5,375	941
Total	2,304	1,521,828	2.407,864

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 13-8-38	97000	153000
Receipts Yesterday 13-8-38	13000	17000
Exports to date 13-8-38	93000	89000
Stock at Ports 12-8-38	2403000	1160000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-8-38	1931000	794000
Stock at Liverpool 12-8-38	1191000	765000
Visible Supply 12-8-38	5544000	2822000
Quantity in sight 12-8-38	139000	226000
Quantity out of sight 12-8-38	214000	275000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 106 December 110 January 115 March 121 May 126 July 128 at cross rate 4.87 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 155 Liverpool May 1939 4.70 Rs. 49 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 155 New York May 8.27 Rs. 33 1/2 at cross rate 4.87 1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 15

Light to moderate rainfall in Central Belt. Heavy storm in Louisiana and Texas Gulf Coast, heavy winds. Storm went inland.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 15

On Saturday, London gold prices advanced one penny to £7-2-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 178.88. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.87 1/4. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 9/16d. There was little speculative buying and offerings were small. London Bombay parity is Rs. 51-13-0. Montreal silver futures closed unchanged while Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0-7 29/32. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The tone of the market was steady and quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	36	0	9
Shravan delivery	36	0	9
Bhadarva delivery	36	0	3
Bhadarva tejimandi	0	4	6
Ashwin delivery	36	0	3
Ashwin tejimandi	0	6	0

SILVER

Ready	51	5	6
Shravan delivery	51	5	0
Bhadarva delivery	51	3	6
Bhadarva tejimandi	0	13	0
Ashwin delivery	51	2	6
Ashwin tejimandi	1	5	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 13

August	4250
September	42.25
December	41.95

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 15

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-2-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 13.

September	£10-8-9
October	£10-11-3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 15

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	27	5	0
Highest	27	6	0
Lowest	27	1	0
Closing	27	3	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	3	3
Highest	29	3	3
Lowest	28	10	6
Closing	28	12	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	3	6
Highest	18	6	0
Lowest	18	3	6
Closing	18	4	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	19	1	6
Highest	19	3	0
Lowest	19	1	0
Closing	19	1	3
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	28	8	0
Highest	28	8	0
Lowest	28	4	0
Closing	28	5	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	14	0
Highest	28	14	0
Lowest	28	9	0
Closing	28	9	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

October	64 1/8d.
December	61 1/4d.
March	60 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 13.

September	dol 0.61 5/8
December	dol 0.63 7/8
May	dol 0.66 7/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-4.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-9-6.
Kesar Rs. 13-6.
Saraya Rs. 13-4.
Java Spot F 5.95.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	99
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
5 per cent 1945/55	118

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	113
Bank of Hindusthan	32/4
Bank of India	142/8
Central Bank	31/10
Imperial Bank F P	1555
Imperial Bank P P	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	5/7

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	540
Ambica	230
Arun	240
Arvind	1060
Bharatkhand	2720
Bombay Dyeing	890
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Calico	580
Central India	246/4
Century	285/10
Colaba	161/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	160/10
Hukumchand	195
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	200
Khatau Makanji	120
Kohinoor	281/4
Laxmi Cotton	497/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	103/12
Morarji	135
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	221/4
Raipur	630
Rajnagar	280
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2255
Simplex	87/8
Swadeshi	218/2
Vishnu	1227/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley ord	1470

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 15

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/65	98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	99/3
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/8
3 per cent U.P Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/9

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	111/7
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Tone: Very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 15

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct. 1/32 Nov/March.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 276 3/8

Bank's buying T T 274

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,321

Bank's buying 1,346

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 49

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.87.31 13th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 15th instant

Hongkong London 1/3 15th instant

Shanghai London 0/7 29/32 15th instant

Java London 8.93 15th instant

London Paris 178.88 13th instant

London Belgium 28.96 1/4 13th instant

London Switzerland 21.28 1/4 13th instant

London Berlin 12.15 13th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 13th instant

London New York 4.87.12 13th instant

London Amsterdam 8.94 13th instant

London Italy 92.62 13th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-2-8 12th. inst.

Gold £7-2-9 13th instant

Silver London Ready 19 1/2 12th inst

Silver London Ready 19 9/16 13th instant

Silver London Forward 19 3/8 12th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 7/16 13th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 12th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant

London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 12th inst.

London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 13th instant

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 12th inst.

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 13th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug 15

October	50.90
November	51.00

Tata Hydro ord	154/6
Tata Power ord	1370

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	136/14
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	116/9
Surat Electrics	172/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	307/8
Associated Cements	115/4
Belapur	173/2
Bombay Burma New	180/10
Bombay Burma Old	511/14
Bombay Steam	218/2
Bombay Telephone	84/4
B B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6/7
Dalmia Cement	10/3
Indian Bleaching	130/10
Industrial Investment Tr	41
Indian Radio ord	390
Indian Radio defd	490/10
Indian Copper	2/7
Indian Iron	30/14
Mysore Sugar	24/8
Port Canning	67
Premie Construction	67/12
Rohtas Industries	24/4
Scindia Steam	19/14
Shivrajpur	44/4
Tata Oil	30
Tata Steel ordy	267
Tata Steel Defd	1280

JUTES

Birla Jute	13/10
Howrah	45/2
Hukumchand	6/4
Kamarhatty	428
Kanknarrah	320
Lawrence	337
Reliance	58/8

SHARES DELIVERED

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Indian Irons	2100
Tata Ordinary	1990
Scindia	1500
Tata Deferreds	72
Bombay Dyeing	59
Century	25
Simplex	25
Associated Cements	10

Pay In Sept. 12 Pay Out Sept. 14

General Selling In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL AND TEXTILE SHARES DECLINE

Market Unsettled And Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, August 15.

There was extensive selling pressure to-day on the local Stock Exchange which resulted in considerable decline in prices. Cotton Mill shares as well as Tata Steel shares were marked down.

It was daily said on the floor of the Exchange that "Look at Jamshedpur and don't look at Dollar" but now traders are looking at the weak technical position of the market as most of the professionals liquidated a large portion of their holding near about the top and they are planning to force liquidation with a view to re-enter at lower levels.

American advices were again easy and U.S. Steel shares declined dol. 3/8 on Saturday while Anaconda Coppers lost dol. 1/4. The turnover in Wall Street is falling off although some operators believe that the present decline is mostly of a reactionary nature.

The local market which ignored American advices seems now adopting reasonable attitude as it was really becoming risky to buy often a rise of over Rs. 600 in Tata Steel Dfds. Local bulls counted on forced short covering and outsiders were impressed by the action of the market but during the last week there had been active unloading from professional quarters through unknown channels.

To-day the market opened quiet and under scattered buying prices improved few points but later on there was general long liquidation which in the absence of any important support resulted in a decline and the tone of the market was greatly unsettled.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

100 Ahd. Advance	365	0
200 BOM. DYEING	890	0
100 CENTURY	286	4
100 CENTRAL INDIA	247	8
100 COLABA	162	0
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-6-9	
100 Finlay	127	8
100 GOKAK	161	8
1,000 Hindustan	1,700	0
100 Indore	57	8
100 Khatau	121	14
100 KOHINOOR	282	0
250 Laxmi	497	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji	135	0
250 Model	44	12
50 MYSORE	100	0
200 NEW GREAT	222	0
100 Oosmanshahi	36	12
100 PHOENIX	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk	73	8
1,000 Sholapur	2255	0
50 SIMPLEX	88	0
100 SWADESHI	219	0
100 Swan	107	8
500 Vishnu	1,227	8
1,000 Western	905	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	113	0
25-50 Central	31	8
500 Imperial	1.560	0
125-500 Im. Contry.	382	8
50-100 India	143	0
100 Reserve Bank	117	12
5 Union	5-7-6	

CEMENTS.

100 Associated	115	8

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire	711	4
15-100 Jupiter	13	15
20 Mercantile	53	8
15-75 New India	39	2
200 Oriental	4.560	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old	136	14
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,477	8
10 Ajmer	12	14
10 Amalgmd.	13	0
50 BOM TRAM	117	0
100 Bombay Suburban	141	4
10 Broach	10	8
100 Karachi	215	10
100 Poona	166	4
100 Surat	172	8
100 TATA HYDRO	154	8
1,000 TATA POWER	1,375	0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	967	8
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	0
100 Mandra Bhon	98	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	750	0

MINING.

8 Burma Corp	6	7
2sh. Indian Copper	2	7
10 Indian Iron and Steel	30	14
10 SHIVRAJPUR	44	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFD.	1282	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	267	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK	308	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	174	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep	850	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	219	0
125 B BURMA	513	0
50 Burma Conty.	182	8
50 TELEPHONE	84	3
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-7-6	
100 I. BLEACHING	131	8
50 I. Invest Trust	41	0
100 I. Radio Defd.	475	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	405	0
100 Port Canning	67	0
30 Premier Con.	68	0
15 Scindia	19	14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	0

PREFERENCE.

5½ P. C. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1510	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.	71	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1¼ p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1576	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	162	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	705	0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 15

Bombay Dyeing (919) 909 908 913 902 897 888 890

Century (297/8) 293 292 296 290 285 287 286

Central India (255) 253 254 248 246 247

Kohinoor (291) 288 287 290 284 282

New Great (233) 233 225 220 223 222

Simplex (90/8) 90 91 88

Swadeshi (227) 225 226 221 218 222 219

Associated Cement (117/8) 117/8 116 115/8

Andhra (1477/8) 1477

Tata Hydro (155) 155 154/8

Tata Power (1380) 1375 1377 1385 1370 1372 1375

Tram Ord (117/8) 116 117

T Steel Defd (1325) 1315 1325 1337 1340 1315 1305 1312 1295 1287 1280 1282

T Steel Ord (276/8) 275 276 278 273 274 269 267 270 268 267

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (163/4) 163 162/8

Bellapur (177) 177 172 174 173 174

B Steam (219) 220 217 219

B Burma (526) 522 527 519 515 510 512 513

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 13

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Light Com	5
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	30
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	19
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	51
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	25
Int Tel and Tel	8
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1939	100
American Tel and Tel	140
Sun Life of Canada	510
Western Union Telg	26 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	8
New York Central Railway	18
Union Pacific Railway	86
United S Rubber	42
Texas Corporation	45
Sherwin Williams	105
Alaska Juneau	11
Montgomery Ward	45
United States Steel	56 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	55
Crucible Steel	33
National Steel	57
Republic Steel	17
Pittsburgh Screw and Belt	8
Steel Co of Canada	71
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Chrysler Motors	68
General Motors	44 1/2
General Electric	39 3/4
Union Carbide	79 3/4
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	17
Socony Oil	14 1/2
St Oil of N J Oil	53
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	24 1/4
Allis Chalmers	48

H Hershey 2 1/2 per cent pref 28 1/8

Turnover 400,000 shares. Irregular improvement.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Aug 15

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 102 October 102 December 102

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 112 October 113 December 114

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 152 October 153 December 154

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Wheat	9,410 cwts.
Linseed	2,584 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	109 cwts.
Gingellyseed	278 cwts.
Poppyseed	150 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,542 cwts.
Rice	5,294 cwts.
Myrabollams	484 cwts.
Mowraseed	77 cwts.
Gram	1,568 cwts.
Joowar	4,969 cwts.
Barley	320 cwts.
Bajree	1,546 cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,496 cwts.

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 15

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	4300	69950

6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	54 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77 2
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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Regd. No. B. 1065

ASK FOR INDO-BALM CURES ALL ACHES & PAINS KARNIK BROS, BOMBAY 4

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1938

Editors Ordered To Apologise

Police To Ignore Congressmen?

Astounding Revelation At U.P. Congress M.L.A.'s Meeting; Premier Promises To Enquire Into Allegation

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, August 15.

Extraordinary allegations are reported to have been made at a meeting of the Congress Assembly Party regarding the police.

It was alleged by some Members that confidential orders had been issued to Sub-Inspectors of Police not to pay any heed to Congressmen or Congress M.L.A.s.

The Premier is reported to have expressed his ignorance of such orders and expressed his decision to enquire into the matter. There were spirited complaints against the behaviour of the Police.

It may be noted here that Mr. R. A Horton, Inspector-General of Police is shortly going on leave. This has been gazetted, Rai Bahadur Pearay Shanker, City Kotwal of Allahabad is also going on leave.

It will be recalled that it was at Allahabad that Mr. Chet Ram, a Harijan, M.L.A. was recently insulted by a junior Sub-Inspector of Police. When the matter went up to the Premier, he asked the Superintendent of Police to make an enquiry into the matter.

During the course of the enquiry, the City Kotwal of Allahabad is alleged to have made some uncomplementary remarks against Mr. Chet Ram.

TERMS NOT ACCEPTABLE

Crisis In Indo-British Trade Parleys

SIMLA, Aug 15.

The future course of the Indo-British trade negotiations does not appear to be very bright. It is understood that the non-official advisers, who have been meeting here among themselves since Saturday to consider the terms now offered to them, have not been able to come to a decision. The representatives of Indian business interests, it appears, are unable to accept the new terms, and they informed the Commerce Member that they gave their considered views after consulting the business interests concerned.

It appears that the Commerce Member brought some definite terms from Lancashire. It is understood Lancashire now asked for reduction of import duty on British piecegoods to 12½ per cent. from 20 per cent at present obtaining, which will be subject to gradation in accordance with the quota imports. They want to stipulate for India an import of [illegible] to 500 million yards piecegoods, while the quota for cotton should be fixed at 5 to 6 lakhs bales.

The non-official advisers of India do not find the offer attractive and it is learnt that there is unanimity among the panel of advisers.—United Press.

NEW ENGINE OF REPRESSION

Text Of Army Bill

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The Bill to punish certain acts prejudicial to recruitment to and discipline in the Army introduced by Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, in the Legislative Assembly is a brief one of two clauses. The operative clause reads:—

"Whoever (a) wilfully dissuades or attempts to dissuade the public or any person from entering the military, naval or air forces of His Majesty, or (b) without dissuading or attempting to dissuade any person from entering such forces, instigates the public or any person to do, after entering any such force, anything which is an offence punishable as mutiny or insubordination under Section 27 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, or sections 10 to 12 and 14 to 17, inclusive, of the Naval Discipline Act as applied to the Indian Navy by the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934, or Sections 35 to 37, inclusive, of the Indian Air Force Act, 1932, as the case may be, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

"Exception (1): The provisions of clause (a) of this section do not extend to comments on, or criticism of, the policy of Government in connection with the military, naval or air forces made in good faith without any intention of dissuading from enlistment.

"Exception (2): The provisions of clause (a) of this section do not extend to a case in which advice is given in good faith for the benefit of the individual to whom it is given, or for the benefit of any member of his family or of any of his dependents."

The Act extends to the whole of British India. It shall come into force at once in the Punjab; and shall come into force in any other province on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official "Gazette," appoint in this behalf for the province.

Assembly Questions

Negotiation Of Trade Pacts

Question Is Receiving Attention, Assures Zafrullah

SIMLA Aug 15.

Sir Mohmed Zafrullah informed Seth Govind Das that sanction has been accorded to the creation of one post of statistician and four posts of economic assistants, the holders of which will work directly under the Economic Adviser. Appointments to these posts are likely to be made in the very near future.

Has the import of foreign cotton progressively increased since the last year, asked Sardar Mangal Singh.

Sir M. Zafrullah replied: Yes, but the imports are almost entirely of cotton of a staple, which is not produced in India in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of Indian cotton mills.

Replying to the same member's question the Commerce Member stated that the Government recently examined proposals for an increase in the import duty on foreign cotton and came to the conclusion that there was no present case for any increase in duty.

Question: Have Government examined the proposal for a trade treaty with countries other than Japan for the export of Indian cotton?

Answer: The question is receiving and will continue to receive attention in connection with trade negotiations with other countries.

Seth Govind Das asked: Was the question of Indian shipping interests discussed during the course of Indo-British trade negotiations?

Sir M. Zafrullah: The negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are limited in scope to a discussion of tariff preferences and other arrangements for the expansion of commodity trade between the two countries.—A. P.

FOR 'REFLECTIONS ON CONDUCT OF PRESIDENT'

Bengal Council Resolution

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

On the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges the Bengal Council passed to-day a resolution demanding an unqualified apology from the editors of two Nationalist dailies for casting "reflections on the conduct of the President of the House" in connection with the No-Confidence Motions against the ministers.

The following is the text of the resolution of the Privileges Committee, which the Council passed:—

"In view of the statement made by the Hon. the President, the Committee of Privileges strongly condemns the reflections cast at the conduct of the president of this House by the editors of the "Hindustani Standard" and "Ananda Bazar Patrika" on the 5th August, in violation of the privileges of the House, and recommend to the House that it should demand an unqualified and ample apology from the editors of the papers concerned."—A. P.

3 STATE PRISONERS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

Three more regulation three prisoners, namely Messrs. Rabindra Mohan Sen Gupta, Trailakaya Chakravarty and Ramesh Acharyya, were released this morning unconditionally from the Hijli camp.

Those, who are still being detained at Hijli under regulation three of 1818 are Messrs. Protul Bhattacharjee, Satya Sen Gupta and Bhupen Rakshit.—A. P.

EX-DETENU ENDS HIS LIFE

BARISAL, (Bengal), Aug. 15.

From a message received from Cooch-Bihar by the father Mr. Amal Kumar Das Gupta, an ex-detenu, it is learnt that Mr. Amal committed suicide by hanging on Monday last in the Cooch-Bihar Agricultural Farm where he had been working for the past few months.

Mr Amal Das Gupta was sentenced in 1930 to two years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Bola Bomb Case, and just after his release, was re-arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and detained in different jails and camps for over six years.

The cause of his suicide is attributed to protracted illness.—United Press.

'SIR C. P.' ON WAR PATH

Threat Of Legal Proceedings Against State Congress

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 15.

"Government should adopt a strong policy or resign in favour of the Travancore State Congress, and go," said a Member of Sri Chitra State Council, the Upper House of the Travancore Legislature, Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju in the Council during a discussion of demands for the grants.

He complained of "a lawlessness, assaults, and insults" engineered by the Travancore State Congress and asked the Government to take steps under law against those responsible for disloyal and subversive propaganda. Similar demand was made by the leader of the largest party in the House, the Progressive Party.

Mr. K. M. Korah, a member of the State Congress challenged the Government to establish that the State Congress was disloyal or subversive. He emphasised the deep loyalty of Travancore.

Mr. Balakrishnan Thampi, a member of the State Congress, criticised the Government for calling the State Congress disloyal and subversive. He urged the withdrawal of prohibition orders against the State Congress.

In the course of the debate, the Dewan and the President Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar observed that the Government had under consideration legal proceedings against those who were responsible for disloyal and subversive propaganda.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai, Secretary to the Government said that the arm of the Government was long, and strong enough for protecting the rights of all citizens and the Government will not hesitate to use its powers where necessary.—A. P.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S DEAL

Purchase Of Reclaimed Lands In Cochin

ERNAKULAM, Aug. 14.

The Government of Cochin have concluded their negotiations with the Government of India in regard to the sale of 150 acres of reclaimed land in the Willingdon Island, and the Government of India have agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 28,42,000 to the Cochin Port authorities to enable the latter to buy from the Cochin Government 150 acres of the reclaimed land.

On payment of the above amount, the ownership of this 150 acres of land will be transferred to the Port authorities, subject to the Sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Maharaja of Cochin.—United Press.

PREHISTORIC MAN IN INDIA

Relics For Indian Museum: New Acquisitions

Additions of considerable importance have recently been made to the prehistoric gallery of the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, the latest being a beautiful collection of pygmy flakes, cores and other stone implements of the upper palaeolithic times from the Jubulpore region, presented by Lt.-Col. C.D.A. Fanwich, R.E. The central parts of India including Central India and Central Provinces are, it is said, full of material of this kind relating to the palaeolithic age, but attempts to collect these interesting relics of remote age have unfortunately been very few.

A number of these relics has recently been collected by the Archaeological Survey of India from various sites in Rajputana and Central India, and it is hoped that before long a systematic study of all the material so far found in India will make it possible to determine the course and sequence of human endeavour in the age of man's infancy. Though the chipped stone implements of India forming the earliest relics of man in this country were first brought to light by geologists in course of their exploratory tours, a scientific study of ancient man is not possible without archaeological and anthropological investigations.

PALAEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS

It is of interest that the prehistoric gallery of the Archaeological section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, has been considerably enriched in recent years by fresh acquisitions which now make it possible for the student of palaeolithic art to form a comprehensive idea about them in various parts of India and in different stages of development. A collection of 300 implements made by an officer of the Survey of India, whose duties took him to parts of Hyderabad, Mysore, the Nilgiris, Javadi and Shevaroy hills of the Madras Presidency, was acquired a few years ago.

The work of the Cambridge-Yale Expedition in the Sohan Valley of the Punjab, the Narbada region of Central India, Rohdi and Sukkur in Sind and at various sites in the Madras Presidency has brought in a large collection of implements for museums in India, of which 875 have fallen to the share of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and about double that number to the Government Museum at Madras.

COCHIN AS AIR BASE

Paterson Surveys Its Possibilities

ERNAKULAM, Aug. 14.

Mr. H. J. Paterson, Engineering Officer under the Department of Civil Aviation, made a thorough examination of the landing grounds in the Willingdon Island and the land nearby, last week, with a view to finding a suitable site for locating an air base.

It is said that the Marquess of Zetland while discussing the problem of Indian defence recently had mooted the idea of making Cochin a unit in the defence system of India.

The authorities are understood to have also examined the question of having sea-drome in Cochin, so that with naval-base, air-base and sea-base, Cochin may be easily equipped as a first-rate defence port in India.—United Press.

TENSION IN UPPER BURMA

Attack On Innocent Indians

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

Although conditions in connection with the riot in all districts continue to improve, the tension in some parts in Upper Burma still exists, where innocent Indians are being attacked by the Burmans.

Reports from Yeu states that fifty Burmans attacked several Indians herding their sheep at their camp in a jungle, and fatally injured one Gangup Singh. The body was removed to a local hospital.

Another report from Kinu says that a party of Burmans visited a local slaughter house and dragged three persons working there outside, and later fatally injured one of them and severely injured the other two.

One Indian hut was burnt down at Myedu, one Gurkha was found unconscious on a road in Rangoon with few cuts on the head and one South Indian woman while going home in a 'rickshaw' in a suburb of Rangoon last evening, was held up by three women and forced to make over her silver anklets and assaulted.

Police are investigating the matter.—United Press.

Constitutional Reforms For Tripura

AGARTALA, Aug. 15.

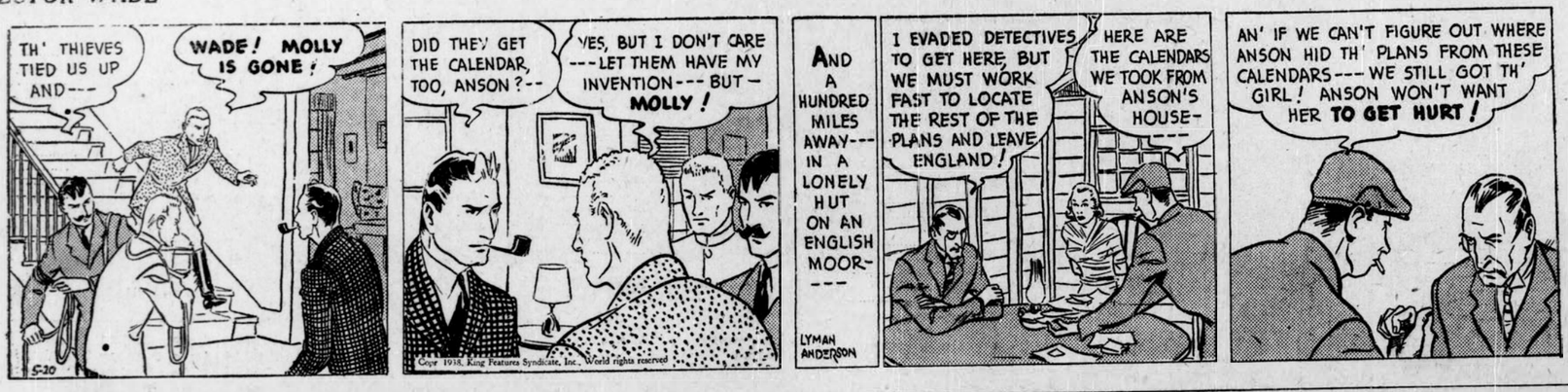
Constitutional reforms in Tripura State in the near future are foreshadowed in an order of His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura appointing a committee with members, both official and non-official, to consider the advisability to go into details and submit a report about introducing suitable constitutional reforms in the State.—United Press.

The World Day for Animals and the Vegetarian Day have been fixed this year for Sunday, October 2nd, 1938, being the Sunday nearest October 4th, the day dedicated to St. Francis of Assissi.

The object of the promoters of the Day is to focus public attention to the wrongs inflicted on animals and to seek "the speediest means of abolishing such wrongs".

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE CALENDAR


TH' THIEVES TIED US UP AND---
WADE! MOLLY IS GONE!
DID THEY GET THE CALENDAR, TOO, ANSON?--
YES, BUT I DON'T CARE ---LET THEM HAVE MY INVENTION--- BUT— MOLLY!
AND A HUNDRED MILES AWAY--- IN A LONELY HUT ON AN ENGLISH MOOR---
LYMAN ANDERSON
I EVADED DETECTIVES TO GET HERE, BUT WE MUST WORK FAST TO LOCATE THE REST OF THE PLANS AND LEAVE ENGLAND!
HERE ARE THE CALENDARS WE TOOK FROM ANSON'S HOUSE---
AN' IF WE CAN'T FIGURE OUT WHERE ANSON HID TH' PLANS FROM THESE CALENDARS--- WE STILL GOT TH' GIRL! ANSON WON'T WANT HER TO GET HURT!
5-20
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